

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

DECEMBER 1940



THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

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LETTERS

FAVORABLE YEAR

Things have been very favorable for the cattlemen in this section the past year—plenty of feed and a fair price. Cattle came in off the range in fine condition this fall. Having had considerable rain this fall, the feed has a good start now and cattle that are still out are doing well. I like the PRODUCER very much and am inclosing \$1 for another grass.—BILL ZUMBRUN, Klamath County, math County, Ore.

GOOD PRICE

We are having a very wet and mild fall in this part of Oregon. Cattle are doing fine and sold at a good price off Grass.—BILL ZUMBRUN, Klamath County, Ore.

SHIPPED OUT

The cattle are pretty well shipped out for this year and everyone has realized good prices and so the stockmen are feeling very good. We had a very severe drought this summer; but we have had a great amount of moisture lately and the country is going into the winter with plenty of moisture in the ground.—JAMES P. JENSEN, Sublette County, Wyo.

NO BETTER WAY

Enclosed you will find \$1 for which please send the PRODUCER for one year to Jimmie Hilton, of Jordon, Montana. I know of no better way to do a good friends a favor.—PETE HILL, Powder River County, Mont.

NOT MUCH WINTER

The fall and winter range is extra good. We have had lots of rain and warm weather here. Don't look for much winter. Lots of cheap hay cattle are coming in extra good shape. Cattle are in good demand.—L. C. HUFFMAN, Wal-lowa County, Ore.

FINE FALL

The hay crop was around 60 per cent of normal this year; but we have had a fine fall so far. The big majority of feeder cattle has been moved and some calves and yearlings are being shipped back in to winter through.—MILT KRAUSE, Holt County, Neb.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS

I subscribe to eight live-stock magazines and papers and get live-stock market reports, but I believe the PRODUCER is the best all-round live-stock magazine published, especially for the western stockman. Many of our problems are national, and the PRODUCER specializes on keeping us informed about them.—R. L. PICKEN, Okanogan County, Wash.,



MULTIPLY this picture by the number of cars and trucks in this country today, and you have a miracle such as the world has never seen before—a miracle which is unmatched anywhere in the world today outside America.

It is the miracle of 25 million people owning and enjoying a mechanism as complex and competent as an automobile.

In a single year—this year, for instance—the industrial genius of America turns out some three million new cars—more than the total owned in any other country on the face of the globe.

Many things make this miracle possible—including the American railroads.

For mass production depends on *mass transportation*.

And what that means is this:

There are more than 17,000 parts in a single automobile—many of them made in widely scattered cities. One industrial writer has estimated that the materials in an automobile travel by rail an average of six times before the car finally rolls from the assembly line.

The materials needed for building automobiles come from every state in the union. Cotton must travel an average of 1,300 miles, copper 1,500 miles, wool 1,700 miles, lead 1,100 miles—iron and steel travel from mines to mills to factories where frames, bodies and other parts are made before arriving at the point where the cars are finally built.

So the automobile industry has come to depend on the clocklike regularity of the railroads. Many plants handle parts straight from freight car to assembly line with no stored supply or "float" of motors, frames, wheels, transmissions or other parts on hand. This helps reduce the cost of your car.

Perhaps you have never paused to consider such facts as these—any more than you have realized that much of the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day were brought together from every part of the nation by rail.

As a matter of fact, that's the finest tribute anyone could pay to railroad service. It works so dependably and smoothly, you almost forget it's there.

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Pellets	Diameter	Length	Type	Use
No. 1	7/8 in.	1½ in.	Mineralized	Range
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No. 3	3/16 in.	1/4 in.	Mineralized	Feed-Lot
No. 4	3/16 in.	1/4 in.	No Minerals	Feed-Lot

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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EAST'S 'SHIPS OF THE DESERT' ONCE CAME WEST

By John K. Standish

OLD-TIME MONTANANS OFTEN recall stories of the enterprising freighter who in early days brought a small herd of camels from the southwestern part of the United States to Montana with the idea of using the "ships of the desert" for transporting freight from one section of the state to another.

The plan was not successful. The camels were all right as beasts of burden, but once when one strayed away from camp at night it was shot by a hunter. A second camel almost went the same way, and the owner concluded it was best to get his animals to a country where they would not be mistaken for game. So he went away, and Montana knew him and his beasts no more.

The camels were part of a small herd brought to the United States before the Civil War in an attempt of the government to introduce a beast of burden that would thrive in the Great American Desert, as a large portion of the Rocky Mountain country was called half a century ago.

The skeleton of a camel at the national museum in Washington constitutes the sole relic of two shiploads of camels brought from the Far East in the fifties while Jefferson Davis was secretary of war in an effort to solve the problem of transporting military supplies between the Mississippi River and posts scattered across western arid sections.

Hostility of native mule drivers to the "ships of the desert" and the beginning of the Civil War are assigned by government authorities as reasons for failure of the effort to utilize camels.

According to Dr. Charles C. Carroll, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, who wrote an official history of the im-

portation of camels, the idea of transplanting the beasts to America originated with the Spanish after the conquest of South America, and toward the end of the sixteenth century they were introduced in Peru. The camels were not looked upon with favor by the ruling officials, however, and they dwindled away. Some camels also were transported to Virginia from Guinea in 1801, but there is no authentic record of the enterprise, except that it failed.

Transportation troubles during the stubborn Indian wars in Florida caused Major George H. Crosman to advocate use of the desert beasts for military purposes, but nothing came of the plan.

Some years later Major Henry C. Wayne suggested to the War Department and to members of Congress a plan for government importation. His ideas were indorsed by Jefferson Davis, then chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and, after Davis became secre-

tary of war under President Pierce, he pressed the project. Finally, in December of 1854, Congress approved an amendment by Senator Shields of Illinois to the annual army appropriation bill providing for \$30,000 to be spent under direction of the War Department for purchase and importation of camels and dromedaries for military purposes.

Secretary Davis at once sent Major Wayne to the Levant to round up the camels, the secretary of the navy placing at the disposal of Mr. Davis the store-ship with its crew under command of Lieutenant David Porter, afterward Admiral Porter. It was ordered that the ship land at a Texas port, as it was supposed the climate there would more resemble that of the Far East.

The voyage home was begun February 15, 1856, with thirty-three animals: nine dromedaries, or runners, twenty-three animals of burden, and one calf. Six Arabs were engaged to go along with the animals, as it was thought they would prove useful in their management. A Turk was employed as a "camel M. D.," but his medical services were dispensed with after it was found that his cure for a cold was a piece of cheese, for swelling legs, tea mixed with gunpowder, and for trifling complaints, tickling the animal's nose with a chameleon's tail.

The cargo was landed at Indianola, Texas, May 14, 1856, and the beasts were taken by easy stages to San Antonio, 120 miles away, where Major Wayne planned to establish the camel ranch and to attempt breeding of the animals. Secretary Davis instructed him to find whether they were adapted to military purposes.

Major Wayne found the animals highly satisfactory for the purpose for which they were secured, and, as something more than \$20,000 of the original appropriation remained, Lieutenant Porter was sent for another ship-load. The sultan of Turkey gave six dromedaries, which were included in the lot of forty-one animals, landed at Indianola February 10, 1857. The camels were taken to Camp Verde, which had been established as the camel



station. Five of the first herd had died, one, it was said, from blows received from a mule driver.

THE Senate in February, 1857, directed the secretary of war to make a report on the camel experiment, which was done, and John B. Floyd, who became secretary of war under President Buchanan, continued to urge buying of more camels, saying in his annual report of 1858:

"The experiments thus far made pretty fully demonstrate that camels constitute a most useful and economic means of transportation for men and supplies over the great deserts and barren portions of our interior."

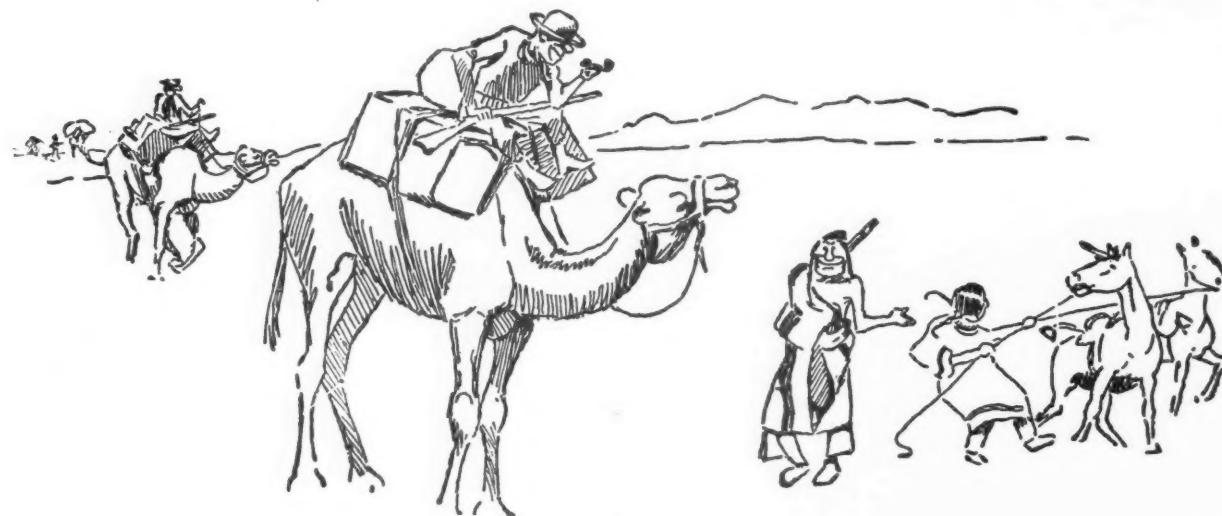
care the animals had been for some time. Some of the camels found their way into circuses.

At the beginning of the Civil War, camels at the Camp Verde station in Texas passed into the hands of the Confederate government, which paid little heed to them. Some wandered away. Of these there is an official account of three captured and sent to Mr. Peden, near the Des Moines River in Iowa, for "benefit and care and economy in their support."

Some of the herd is thought to have wandered into the Texas Panhandle, Arizona, and New Mexico, where they lived free and half wild, the prey of white and red hunters.

that the camel train was due, there was sure to be a crowd to witness the sight and there was always a large, curious delegation on hand to see loading for the return trip. It is said the experiment was successful and that the owner of the herd did a profitable business. Montana's climate agreed with the camels, and the loads they carried were the marvel of the old freighters.

First they were used principally to freight out of Helena. They carried merchandise to camps in gold-producing gulches in western and southern parts of the territory, and miners in Bear Gulch and at Gold Creek and Deer Lodge became accustomed to arrival and depar-



Secretary Floyd recommended that Congress authorize an appropriation for the purchase of 1,000 camels, but the lawmakers did not agree with him and no further expenditures were authorized.

During the summer of 1857 the camels were used in carrying water and for scout duty. That fall, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Beale opened a wagon road from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to the eastern frontier of California, using part of the herd of camels. The journey required forty-eight days through unexplored wilderness, desert, and plains. The camels carried water for the mules on the desert, traversed stretches of country covered with the sharpest of volcanic rocks, and swam rivers without hesitation.

When Lincoln's administration began in 1861, the War Department had twenty-eight camels in California. These, with several others brought from Texas, were held at forts and military reservations in California without being put to use. In 1862 Lieutenant Beale wrote Secretary Stabton of their idle condition and proposed to use them for further exploration and in packing supplies across the great basin, but his proposal was rejected, as was one a year later to use camels in carrying mail between Fort Mohave, New Mexico, and New San Pedro, California.

The herd finally was sold by the government to Samuel McLaughlin, in whose

When the federal government came again in control of Camp Verde at the close of the Civil War, it found forty-four camels, which were finally ordered sold at public auction. Bids were opened at New Orleans, three persons being willing to buy. Horace Bell offered \$5 each, Joseph Hallam \$10 each, and Colonel Bethel Coopwood's bid was \$3 each.

Some of the camels eventually were driven into Mexico, and as late as 1903 the *San Antonio Express* made mention of having observed a camel in a midway show with the brand of the United States government on it and the counter brand of a subsequent purchaser.

WITH discovery of gold in Montana's gulches, subsequent building of towns, and development of mercantile enterprise in the new territory, the problem of transportation became an important one.

There were mule and horse trains and bull teams, but there was still room for improvement. As a railway in those days was out of the question, some ingenious fellow, hearing of the herd of camels in the southwest, negotiated for seven of the animals and brought them to Montana.

Most of those who were in Montana in the early sixties remember the excitement that attended arrival of these queer pack animals upon their first appearance in the territory. When it became known

ture of the camel train. At length the train was placed on the old Walla Walla trail out of Missoula and made trips to the western country instead of doing local work between Montana mining camps. Then came another change, and they transported burdens along the coast south from Washington.

While there were seven camels in the caravan when it came into Montana territory, there were but six when it went away. The fate of the seventh animal was related years ago by the late Charles W. Cannon, of Helena, as follows:

"I cannot recall," Mr. Cannon said, "the name of the man who owned the camels, but I remember they used to load in front of the store of Gaston & Simpson at the upper end of Main Street in Helena, back in sixty-six. They used to carry tremendous loads, too. They would be loaded with sacks of flour until you couldn't see anything of the animals except their heads and legs. They would carry all you could pile on them and never show that the pack was any load for them at all. They would go up and over the mountains in the roughest and steepest places and never refuse to keep moving along in their slow way. They would be loaded at the gulches with gold dust in nail kegs and bring the dust to Helena."

"One of the camels met his fate in Montana, and the way it happened was peculiar. The animals were grazing one

day on the route between Helena and Deer Lodge. There was a crack shot from Kentucky who was a great hunter. His name was James McNear. He got sight of the camels and mistook them for moose. He crept slowly and carefully over the brow of the hill, fearful that the moose would scent the danger and run away. He took careful aim at the nearest one and brought down his prey. It died without a struggle. McNear was just drawing a bead on the next one when the irate owner came running up. He began letting out a string of oaths.

"Hold on," cried McNear, "don't bother me and I'll get more of them."

"When McNear finally realized they were camels instead of moose, he was repentant, but that didn't pacify the furious owner. McNear was compelled to give up his gun, ammunition, watch, all the money he had about him, and the deed to a claim he owned in Ophir Gulch. Then he was compelled to dig a grave and give the camel a decent burial. You can depend upon it, McNear was careful to find out what he was shooting at before he shot after that. He also quit drinking—in a measure."

"The other six camels continued packing in Montana for about a year. Then they took a load of gold dust and mining supplies to Walla Walla. They never returned. They remained in the vicinity of Walla Walla for some time and were then taken to Nevada. The last time I heard of them they were still in Nevada and increasing in numbers."

THE camels were never popular with other packers. In the first place, the loads they carried were too big when compared with what a horse or mule bore. More than that, there was many a horse and mule stampeded at the sight of the strange animals. More than one packer has resorted to severe language when rounding up his scattered herd that left the trail as soon as the animals discovered the camels.

There were many amusing incidents told of experiences of both horses and men when the camels first came to Montana, and there were also many accidents. Indians regarded the camels with amazement. They had never heard of such creatures, and it required considerable explanation to keep them from shooting the imported stock. Even when they became more accustomed to the camels, they continued to regard them with wonder and awe.

Some of the experiences of packers on the Walla Walla trail have afforded abundant material for fireside tales by those who participated in the incidents. One man told of having an entire pack load of breakable merchandise completely wrecked by stampeding of his train when the horses spied the camels coming down the trail toward them.

It was as easy to stop a blizzard as it was to head off a train that had been frightened by the camels.

A consignment of whisky destined for Missoula was scattered along the trail

for some distance on one occasion, and Missoula people who then lived at Hell Gate drank water for a long time.

The camels packed a lot of gold dust while they were in service in Montana. Dust and nuggets were packed in nail kegs and slung upon the backs of the animals. One of the animals would pack a good many thousands of dollars. Among the famous loads this train carried was the first shipment from the bonanza claim in Alder Gulch which Edgar is said to have sold for \$14.85 and a plug of tobacco. This claim turned out to be fabulously rich.

It has been said that use of camels in Montana was discontinued because they were not adapted to requirements of travel on mountain trails. The logic of this statement is not borne out by testimony of old-timers who have described the train. They claimed that the only reason the animals were not used longer was that the owner found a good packing contract elsewhere and took his train to the western trail on that account. Climate in Montana seemed to have no serious effect upon the imported animals, and their well-known frugality in diet made them desirable for long trips.

FT. WORTH WELCOMES NATION'S CATTLEMEN

By ED. BATY

FORT WORTH'S PRESENTATION OF the Frontier Centennial in 1936 firmly established it as the leading amusement center of the Southwest; for the Centennial, "Jumbo," Billy Rose's glittering New York spectacle, was brought bodily to Fort Worth. "Casa Manana," the greatest outdoor musical show ever presented in America, according to critics, was another attraction. "The Last Frontier," a glorified Wild West show, the like of which never before had been attempted, and the "Pioneer Palace," an authentic though magnified honky-tonk production, were other outstanding features which left the critics gasping.

Fort Worth is a busy metropolitan city, but it still finds time to play. Its night clubs, its fine modern hotels, its great Casino and boardwalk at Lake Worth, its magnificent park system of over 10,500 acres, and its three great artificial lakes with a combined water area of more than forty square miles all contribute to its prominence as an entertainment and recreation center.

The old idea that conventions were held merely in order to give the delegates a chance to get away from home and kick up their heels was long ago exploded. Nevertheless, convention visitors still expect to have some fun mixed up in their program, and they are never disappointed in Fort Worth.

Visitors to the convention of the American National Live Stock Association will find their headquarters hotel, The Blackstone, one of the finest and most modern in the country. Here they



Aerial View of Fort Worth

will rub elbows with the cattlemen of the Southwest, who for many decades have made Fort Worth their headquarters.

The city's prominence as a recreation center has increased her prominence as a convention center. In 1936 the Centennial buildings, located in a plot of 140 acres, were completed. They consist of the Will Rogers memorial coliseum with a seating capacity of 6,500 which can be readily expanded to 14,000, the memorial tower, and the municipal auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,600. This group of buildings was erected at a cost of more than \$2,000,000, and its location in the heart of the beautifully landscaped park makes it an outstanding attraction to visitors.

Fort Worth's larger hotels are equipped with meeting halls ample for full sessions of convention delegates and with private committee rooms and dining rooms for lesser groups. Everything for the comfort and convenience of guests is found in them. Courteous personal service is the watchword, and reasonable rates are maintained. The hospitality for which the South is famed is always in evidence.

Fort Worth claims the distinction of being more typically Texan than any other principal Texas city. Its history and the history of the livestock industry in the Southwest are inextricably interwoven. It was the establishment of the great packing-houses and stockyards at Fort Worth in 1902 which lifted it from the country village class and set it firmly on its way to becoming one of the greatest industrial cities of the South. Located on the borderland between the Old South and the New West, Fort Worth gives its people the blending of the warm, open-handed hospitality of the South and the breezy friendliness of the West.

In Tarrant County, of which Fort Worth is the county seat, there are some of the finest purebred Herefords in the United States. Many of the stock farms and ranches are within a very few miles of the city and are open to visitors at all times.

"Cow-town," as Fort Worth has been dubbed for the last fifty years, anxiously awaits the coming of the members of the American National Live Stock Association with a welcome as big as all outdoors. The dates: January 7-9, 1941.

* * *

All the stockmen's problems—ones like the Argentine sanitary convention, trade treaties, Bang's disease, public lands, etc.—will be discussed and acted upon at the American National convention. All stockmen are cordially invited to attend.—ED.

ADVANCE INFORMATION

I appreciate the PRODUCER because it covers the whole cattle territory and contains the best advance opinion on the future of the cattle market.—ORVILLE BULLINGTON, Wichita County, Tex.

LAW WEST OF THE PECOS— STORY OF JUDGE ROY BEAN

By EVERETT LLOYD

IV

OLD ROY knew on which side his bread was buttered. He stood in with the railroad contractors and ranchmen; and, unless there were mitigating circumstances, his convictions were carried out by Bart Gobble, his ever-vigilant constable, who was like his boss when it came to collecting fees or rounding up business for the court. Bean probably never sentenced a man to the penitentiary. Instead, he would have them staked out in the sun or put them to work at anything that needed to be done. But he did sentence more than one to be hanged, and two of the cases contain highlights of humor and comedy.

The first was that of a young man caught breaking into a boxcar. The young fellow requested paper and ink to write a farewell letter to his mother in Pennsylvania. Bean stood over the doomed man's shoulder while he wrote. When the accused reached the part of the letter that he had four hundred dollars, Old Roy let out a yell and said to W. H. Dodd:

"By gobs (this was his favorite expletive, although he could swear by note in two languages), we made a mistake. This man does not deserve to hang."

Indifferent to his fate, the young man continued his letter to his mother:

"I have four hundred dollars in the savings bank which you may get and keep."

Old Roy exploded. He had visions of that four hundred or part of it; and, to show his disgust or rather disappointment, he ordered the young man taken to the railroad tracks and hanged to a telegraph post.

Postmaster Dodd was one of the participants in this comedy and was even asked by Bean to pray for the doomed man. Loud and piously did Dodd pray.

When the hanging party reached the railroad tracks, several spectators were on the scene; and in the stampede that followed Dodd removed the rope from the man's neck and allowed him to escape.

The owner of the eating-house at Langtry had a quarrel with Bean over a debt Bean claimed was due him. They squabbled over the transaction until one day old Roy started out to collect. Meals were served at the Langtry station in a wornout railroad coach mounted on crossties.

Bean waited until a certain day when the eating station was crowded with customers. Then he strolled over and "threw down" on the proprietor. When the man protested that he could not pay, old Roy took his place at the door and

as the customers filed out collected from them himself. Of course everybody was frightened stiff, but Bean assured them in his jocular way that no harm was intended, and at the same time extended all an invitation to come over to the Jersey Lily Saloon and have one on him.

Here's one story about Roy Bean's famous beer-drinking bear. He kept his pets in a miniature "zoo" adjoining his saloon. Passengers would come over from the eating station to see them and buy a drink, get noisy, and fined for disturbing the peace.

One day a woman passenger strolled over. She had a dog—one of those hairless Mexican pups about the size of a rabbit. The dog sniffed too closely to the cage and was promptly snaked inside by the bear.

The woman screamed, and Bean said: "Well, lady, if you will buy your dog fifty cents' worth of meat at my market I will feed it to the bear and he will forget about the pup"—all of which was done.

Judge Bean's memory began to fail as he grew older. That is to say, when he made change for customers he frequently came up short. There was one man, Will James, a lawyer from San Antonio, who, knowing Bean quite well, nevertheless laid down a gold eagle for a glass of beer. Bean handed over eighty-five cents change. That was too raw, and the lawyer delivered himself in picturesque language. Judge Bean convened court on the spot (that consisting of taking off his apron and producing his one law book) and fined the lawyer \$6.66 on each of three accounts: disturbing the peace, abusive language, and contempt of court.

"The beer is on me," he said grandly.

Now this incident had a sequel. Bean was devoted to his bear and would have loved him as a son if he hadn't had two sons of his own and two splendid daughters. He never tired of singing praises of his children. Their filial obedience particularly delighted him, and often he gave them outlandish tasks to perform simply for the delight their ready compliance gave him.

Not long after the Will James incident, Bean met his victim in San Antonio and proceeded to tell him about the splendid mastery he had won over his children and how he loved them and the bear.

The lawyer listened attentively, then excused himself to send this telegram to Sam Bean at Langtry:

"Kill my bear at once and ship hide to Will James, San Antonio, Texas. (Signed) ROY BEAN."

And Sam did it.

In all Judge Bean's history, one of the most amusing chapters concerns the fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and Peter Maher, when the judge "got by" with a defiance and an outwitting of the entire State of Texas and its fearless resourceful and efficient ranger force.

Dan Stewart, the Tex Rickard of his day, had promoted the fight. There was widespread interest in it, and Dallas, selected by Mr. Stewart as the lucky city to entertain the fight crowd, had made gala arrangements. But the religious folks of the state prevailed on the governor to "do something about it." He did. He called a special session of the state legislature. A bill, rushed through, made it a felony to hold a prize fight in the state.

Worried but undaunted, Mr. Stewart moved the scrap to El Paso, which is just a hop, skip, and jump from Mexico and New Mexico but still in Texas. The governor would have none of that, even on the edge of the state 600 miles from the capital. He ordered rangers out to stop it. The promoter was in despair.

Roy Bean came to his rescue. He invited the fight to Langtry and wired San Antonio for a carload of beer.

Several cars of sightseers and the entourage of the two fighters detrained at Langtry. After a visit to the "Jersey Lily," the mob set out for the Rio Grande, 500 yards away. Judge Bean's cohorts had lashed boats together to make a pontoon bridge. Easily and joyfully, if none too steadily, the fight fans marched across it, and there, on the soil of Mexico, the freckled and lanky Fitzsimmons finished the business before the house. He knocked out the Irish champion in the second round. Everybody tramped back to the "Jersey Lily" to buy beer from the man who knew good business when he saw it.

Many versions of the famous "Chinaman Story," in which Roy Bean rendered his celebrated opinion, have been given, but the most authentic is as follows:

An Irishman killed a Chinaman. Bean loved the sons of Erin for their free spending, and had a corresponding contempt for the more thrifty Chinese. It was a red-handed murder, but the Irishman's friends sent word to the judge that an unfavorable verdict would result in two things: first, the loss of patronage; and, second, his place being wrecked.

He had the prisoner brought before the bar (literally the way to say it—it was both bar and bar) and kept him shifting uneasily from one foot to the other, while he, the judge, pored through his dog-eared volume.

Finally:

"Gentlemen, I find the law very explicit on murdering your fellow man, but there's nothing here about killing a Chinaman. Case dismissed."

The same day he married two Mexican couples, divorced them, and remarried each hombre to the other's former wife, for which he collected on three transactions.

Not long afterward a bad cowboy rode his pony into the saloon. Rapping on the bar with his gun, he called loudly for a "drink of pizen." Bean made a dignified entrance. Going behind the bar he took out a jar containing embalmed centipedes and vinegaroons, poured the alcohol into a glass and handed it to the customer.

When the cowboy protested, "I can't drink that stuff, it'll kill me," Bean laid his own gun on the bar and said:

"Ye ordered it; now ye drink it."

Then he laughed uproariously and made his crestfallen customer stand treats for a delighted crowd.

LIFE in Langtry was uneventful except when they shipped cattle or a bridge gang was in town. At such times there was usually a killing; but a peculiar fact about life in Langtry at that time was that they had only killings and never any fights.

While Bean usually served his beer without ice, he possessed a large ice box. The reason he kept it was probably the same as that which figured in his habit of placing a lighted candle in his stove in the winter. In this ice box he kept, instead of ice, his few clothes, his saddle, and anything else he wanted to take care of.

On one occasion the judge had killed a goat, and being slightly liquored he became besmeared with the blood of the animal. After the operation of placing the goat in the ice box, he was blood-stained from head to foot, beard and all. Indeed he was a terrible sight!

This happened to be the day when a New Yorker alighted from the westbound Southern Pacific and made a bee line for the Jersey Lily saloon. W. D. Greet, now county clerk of El Paso, was pinch-hitting as bartender for the judge that day. When the bottle was opened, the beer sizzled and the foam spouted to the ceiling.

"Hey, there, bartender, where's your ice?" asked the New Yorker.

The judge was resting on the end of his bar.

"Say, where are you from?" roared Bean.



"New York," replied the customer.

"Well, who in the hell ever heard of ice in Texas in July?"

The "all aboard" warning of the conductor was the signal for the New Yorker to depart, which he did minus whatever change he had coming. It was the invariable custom of Roy Bean never to give back any change, particularly to strangers, if he could help it—and he usually could.

The late Alfred S. Gage, millionaire cattleman of San Antonio, and his brother, Seth Newton Gage, now of Aescutney, Vermont, strolled into Bean's saloon one day and ordered beer. Gage tendered a five-dollar bill in payment. Drinking his beer leisurely, he finally requested his change.

"Change, hell!" retorted old Roy. "Get out of here, you. We never give back any change in this bar."

While Bean was quietly meditating his saloon one day, a man by the name of Jim Phillips rushed in and informed him that the remains of a dead Mexican had been found in a bend a little west of Langtry.

"Gol dang, I'll have to have that corpse to hold an inquest over. Take this sack (at the same time handing Phillips an oat sack) and bring the gol-danged corpse in," which Phillips did.

When the judge saw the remains, which consisted of the skull, a few bones, and the remnants of a few weather-beaten clothes, he noticed that the skull had a bullet hole in the center of the forehead.

His verdict in this case was:

"This Mexican came to his death by being shot by an unknown person who was a damned good shot."

W. H. Dodd was present at the inquest, and, after the perfunctory ceremony, Bean suggested to Dodd that he get a box and bury the deceased.

Dodd, taking the first box he could find (which happened to be one in which groceries had been shipped to Bean and which still bore his name), proceeded to nail the top on.

"Come and take a look now, judge," said Dodd.

"Man, you can't bury that Mexican with my name on the top of the coffin. Somebody might dig him up some day and think it was Roy Bean."

Dodd removed the coffin lid and nailed it down again, this time with the lid reversed, and the Mexican was buried in this manner, after which the usual round of drinks was forthcoming. Every occasion called for the drinks usually before and after Roy Bean's court.

The fourth court of civil appeals of the State of Texas once referred to a court holding attributed to Bean in a pistol-carrying case, but used it to show the falaciousness of an argument in the case before the court.

The case came up from Sutton County, Texas, and affirmed a decision enjoining Ben F. Mackel from closing a road which had been in use thirty or forty years. It was held that a road used by

the public that long had become a public highway through long usage and prescription could not be closed.

In referring to some of the arguments, the court said it was reminded of the noted "pistol-toting" case tried before Judge Roy Bean's court in which it was held that if a man was standing still he was not carrying a pistol but if he was walking he was traveling and had a right to carry it."

THE rival giants of the southwestern railway world at this time were C. P. Huntington and Jay Gould. Roy Bean's town was on the Huntington line, and he was a loyal supporter of the S. P.; yet he had a great admiration for the physically weak but strong-minded Jay Gould and had expressed a desire to meet him.

Matters of high finance were in a state of considerable strain and required constant attention from the heads of contending railroad interests.

On a certain day the rumor spread that the redoubtable Jay Gould and a party of friends would pass through Langtry on a special train within a few days on their return trip from the West.

Roy was much interested. He sent to San Antonio for a case of champagne and had his place put in order. The animal, bird, and snake cages were renovated and trash burnt, and the broken bottles removed. He did not take anyone into his confidence, and there was much speculation as to what was the matter with the judge. Looked as if he were losing his grip, putting on airs.

Judge Bean learned from the telegraph operator when the Gould Special was to reach Langtry—and that it would not stop. He continued to say nothing but listened for the engine whistle.

At last the distant sound was heard, and the telegraph man said:

"That's her."

The train thundered up and the engine passed the station and the operator flashed the report to the division train dispatcher that the special had passed.

Then he rushed out to see what was the matter; for the engine had shrieked and the brakes were set so hard that the wheels skidded and threw off showers of sparks as the train came to a sudden and crashing halt.

Judge Bean desired to meet Mr. Gould, so, when he saw Mr. Gould's train about to pass his place of authority, he calmly removed the red neckerchief from around his throat and waved it a few times at Mr. Gould's engineer. The latter gentleman, seeing the signal of danger, jammed on the air and said things.

As the train jarred to a stop, several men on each side of the train poked out their heads and sawed-off shotguns. Only the station agent and a square-built middle-aged gentleman were in sight. The latter pulled off his sombrero and asked in a quiet voice if Mr. Gould was aboard.

Before anyone answered, a small jerky man with a beard stuck his head out a window and asked:

"What do you want?"

The judge looked him in the eyes. Those who were privileged to be present said that the air was full of electricity or something, as before a storm.

Presently the judge said:

"I guess you are Mr. Gould. I'm Roy Bean, the Law West of the Pecos, and I want to shake hands with you. Won't you get out and say howdy?"

Mr. Gould withdrew from the window and people stirred inside the car. In a moment, Mr. Gould and his physician, Dr. Munn, and others, including Miss Helen Gould (the late Mrs. Finley J. Sheppard) and a young lady friend, came down the car steps.

Judge Bean shook hands all around and invited them over to his place. They read the signs and accepted the invitation. Bean also invited the agent to come and have a drink. He accepted. Once inside the saloon, the judge ordered the barkeeper to open champagne. Dr. Munn examined the bottle and nodded and smiled at Mr. Gould. It was the one thing the professional man allowed his patient to use as a beverage.

Everyone present took a drink, and the judge proposed the health of the ladies in the party and Mr. Gould. The wind was just right and Mr. Gould couldn't refuse another glass. The ladies began looking at the eagles, the snakes, the deer, the Mexican lion. Mr. Gould sent someone to his car for some ladyfingers, and when they were brought he dipped them in champagne and ate them with gusto as he and Roy Bean talked.

In what seemed a short time Mr. Gould arose to depart, but the ladies had many questions to ask the judge about his pets, his specimens, his dogs and horses, his official duties, including some unusual marriage ceremonies he had performed. At last Mr. Gould insisted that, although he would like to stay longer, they really must go, so, with hearty handshakes, expressions of regret at leaving, and cordial good wishes for the future, the party entered the train and waved adieu to the wonderful judge, who, hat in hand, waved his red neckerchief to them standing on the rear platform until the train was out of sight.

The judge and the operator strolled toward the station when suddenly the operator broke into a run. The telegraph key was frantically pounding out his "call." He answered and was shocked at the message he received. It was:

"Where the devil have you been? What the hell matter Gould Special? Passed you three hours. Should been Del Rio two hours ago. Hasn't reached Comstock. Been calling. Why the hell don't you stay on job. Must be ditched. May have fallen off High Bridge. For God's sake get section crew and find out. Reported New York Gould killed in wreck. Stock Exchange wild. Trains piled up all over division. Answer quick."

So the agent ticked off:

"Jay Gould been visiting friend Judge Roy Bean and me. Been eating ladyfingers and drinking champagne. Special just left."

When business was dull at Langtry, old Roy was accustomed to sit outside his saloon with his muzzle-loader across his lap, and when a stranger approached he would level his gun as if he meant to shoot. Then he would explain to the frightened stranger that he was only joking. The stranger, thankful that this was true, was only too glad to visit the bar and order the drinks, which was what the judge wanted.

Beer drummers were Bean's particular objects of prey and pillage. Assuming that these gentlemen had unlimited expense accounts, Bean acted on this theory in a novel and highly profitable manner. As everybody recalls, beer and whiskey drummers of pre-prohibition days were great spenders. It was part of their business; their manner of advertising the merits of their goods. So the entry of one of them into Roy Bean's saloon meant the drinks for the house. Everybody was invited, and faster than the beer drummer could order Bean would count out his empty bottles and stand them at the end of the bar. If the order called for a dozen bottles, old Roy would count out two dozen, and by the time the treating was over he would have his entire stock of empties on the bar. While doubting that the crowd had consumed so much, the beer drummer was not in position to protest, and Bean would collect for several times the number he had actually sold. This was one of his favorite tricks and one in which he reveled almost as much as he did in short-changing train passengers who, on hearing the conductor call "all aboard," would run away before the judge could make proper change.

It was this short-changing proclivity of Bean's that was responsible for one of the most humorous stories concerning him that still survives and has become a part of the Bean tradition.

The story relates to a passenger who alighted from the train as it stopped at Langtry and hurriedly ordered a bottle of beer, tendering a twenty-dollar bill in payment. After serving the drink, the substitute bartender resumed the work of shining his glasses. Roy Bean was seated at a card table engaged in a game of solitaire. When the engine bell began ringing as a signal for departure, the customer became desperate for fear of missing his train. A few seconds more and the train would pull out. Nervously but politely he asked the bartender to change the twenty-dollar bill. Receiving no response, he let loose a volley of oaths not only on the bartender but on any man who would conduct such an establishment. The bartender admitted he could not change the bill but maybe Judge Bean could, whereupon Bean retorted:

"Fine him nineteen dollars and six bits for disturbing the court."

Still swearing but realizing his predicament, the passenger hurriedly left just in time to swing himself into position on the steps of the last coach.

(TO BE CONTINUED. COPYRIGHTED.)

SAFETY & HOURS RULES FOR PRIVATE TRUCKS

By CHAS. E. BLAINE

THE COMMISSION FOUND THERE

There was a need, in the interest of public safety, for federal regulation of private carriers of property and extended to them, with certain exceptions, the first six parts of its rules which now apply to common and contract carriers.

Vehicles Subject to Regulations

All private motor truck carriers operating in interstate commerce are now subject to federal regulations governing qualifications and maximum hours of service of drivers and standards of truck equipment, by virtue of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which became effective October 15, 1940.

Primarily, any motor vehicle crossing a state line or an international boundary is subject to the rules. However, the commission also adopted for private carriers the precedent laid down in the *Rush Case*, 17 M.C.C. 661, in which a motor carrier's operations, while confined to a single state, were found to be in interstate commerce when the commodities handled were moving to a previously determined interstate destination. Therefore a private carrier is still subject to the rules, even though the motor vehicles do not cross a state line or an international boundary, when the carrier is handling commodities which will move in interstate commerce to a previously determined destination.

The commission has modified its order which became effective October 15, 1940, in certain respects. Parts I, II, III, and VI of the safety regulations do not apply to motor vehicles of private carriers and the drivers thereof while such motor vehicles are used in the transportation of property in interstate or foreign commerce wholly within a municipality, or between contiguous municipalities, or within a zone adjacent to and commercially a part of any such municipality or municipalities. Furthermore, a recent supplemental report of the commission provides that Rule 3 (a) of the hours of service regulations, which prescribed a maximum on-duty week of sixty hours, be not made applicable to drivers employed by private carriers of property engaged in retail store deliveries during the period from the last Thursday in November of any year to December 25 of the same year.

General Requirements

The motor carrier safety regulations are comprised of six parts, viz.:

Part I.—Qualifications of drivers by observance of certain minimum requirements regarding mental and physical conditions bearing on driving experience, hearing, eyesight, and physical defects.

Medical examination required of all new drivers employed after October 15.

Part II.—Requires observance of certain rules promulgated for guidance of drivers in performance of duty.

Part III.—Establishes certain standards of truck equipment deemed necessary for the safe operation thereof.

Part IV.—This section of rules relating to reporting of accidents to the commission is not applicable to private carriers.

Part V.—Imposes certain rules regarding the hours of service of drivers.

Provision is made that no driver shall remain on duty for a total of more than sixty hours in any week, except that carriers operating vehicles on every day of the week may permit drivers in their employ to remain on duty for a total of more than seventy hours in any period of ninety-two consecutive hours.

No carrier shall permit or require a driver to drive or operate for more than ten hours in the aggregate of any period of twenty-four consecutive hours, unless such driver be off duty for eight consecutive hours during or immediately following the ten hours aggregate driving and within said period of twenty-four consecutive hours; provided, however, that two periods of resting or sleeping in a berth may be cumulated to give the aforesaid total of eight hours off duty.

Maintenance of a driver's daily log is required.

Part VI.—Requires periodical inspection and maintenance of vehicles and sets up rules and regulations under which they shall be accomplished.

Farm Vehicles Get Liberal Exemptions

The commission, recognizing the necessity of providing certain exceptions for the operations of farm vehicles from the general rules promulgated, made a number of exceptions which apply exclusively to farm vehicles.

The term "farm vehicles or trucks" is defined by the commission to mean any motor vehicle controlled and operated by any farmer and used in transportation of his agricultural commodities and products thereof or in the transportation of supplies to his farm.

Drivers of farm trucks will not be required to undergo medical examinations, and the minimum age requirement, which is twenty-one years for all other carriers, was reduced to eighteen for drivers of farm trucks which do not weigh over 10,000 pounds with load.

Farm trucks are exempted from the rule prohibiting transportation of passengers. The general rule provides that no carrier shall transport any person, other than an employee of the motor carrier, upon any motor vehicle not designed or adapted and used for the transportation of passengers, except that the rule shall not be construed to prohibit the carrying of any person in case of an accident or other emergency.

Drivers of farm trucks are not required to maintain driver's daily log, although other private carriers must do so.

All private carriers, including operators of farm trucks, are exempted from Part IV of the rules which requires written report of accidents to be submitted to the commission. They are also exempted from Rules 5(b) and 6(b) of Part V which require written report of instances in which drivers work longer hours than are permitted under the rules.

Drivers of farm trucks are also exempted from the so-called "on-duty" rule, which provides that a driver shall not remain on duty for a total of more



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than sixty hours in any week. However, the driving time of a farm truck driver is limited to not more than fifty hours per week.

Maximum Hours for Farm Truck Drivers

In discussing the advisability of exempting farm trucks from Rule 3(a) of hours of service regulations, which provides that no driver shall remain on duty more than sixty hours in any week, the commission stated:

"The work of a farmer and of his family and employees differs greatly from the work performed by the employees of a common and contract carrier. It is customary for an employee of a common and contract carrier to have regular hours for reporting for duty and more or less regular hours for work and reporting off duty. Generally speaking, weather conditions do not affect the hours of service of such employees.

"Quite a different situation exists in the farming industry. Those who drive the farm trucks likewise engage in all types of work on the farm. Their duties involve work in the field, feeding and tending of livestock, feeding and care of poultry, and, on dairy farms, milking of cows. Some of this work must necessarily be performed in the early morning and late in the evening. Work in the fields cannot generally be performed in rainy or bad weather. Work on the farm is necessarily seasonal in character. In the winter months, the duties of the farm worker are light compared to the summertime. For these and many other reasons, it is impracticable, even impossible, for the farmer to keep an accurate record of the on-duty hours of the members of his family and his employees who drive the farm trucks.

"Under the hours of service regulations prescribed for common and contract carriers, a driver may not be permitted or required to be on duty for more than sixty hours in any one week nor to drive, except under named conditions, more than ten hours in any one day. Under those rules a driver probably does not drive a motor vehicle in excess of fifty hours in any one week. The time spent by an individual in driving a farm truck may be accurately computed without difficulty. If, therefore, the drivers of farm trucks be prohibited from driving a motor vehicle in interstate and foreign commerce for more than fifty hours in any one week and are subjected to the same rule relating to the daily maximum of driving, the result insofar as driving is concerned would approximate the hours of driving of employees of common and contract carriers. For these reasons it is deemed wise that the hours of service regulations prescribed for the drivers of farm trucks shall be the same as those prescribed for drivers of trucks operated by common and contract carriers, except that (1) the on-duty rule should not be made applicable to the drivers of farm trucks, and (2) the driving rule should be amended so as to provide that in no event shall the driver of a farm truck drive or operate more than a total of fifty hours in any one week."

From the foregoing discussion, it is evident that the commission recognized the necessity of providing an exception

to the general rule for the operators of farm trucks due to the diversified use thereof.

Penalty

A strict observance of the rules and regulations by private carriers is necessary to avoid penalty set forth in the law for violation thereof.

* * *

The foregoing article does not attempt to explain in detail all the various rules and regulations applying to private motor carriers. For more elaborate instructions the reader is referred to the "Motor Carrier Regulations," which may be had from the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, at 20 cents, and "Rules for Drivers," at 10 cents.—EDITOR.

MAY CLASS YARDS AS CARRIERS

Two Interstate Commerce Commission examiners have recommended that public stockyards companies providing facilities for loading and unloading carload livestock shipments be classified as common carriers and made subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. At present many such yard companies are regulated under the Packers and Stockyards Act. If the examiners' report is adopted, a number of the yards in the country will have to file tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission naming their loading and unloading charges.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDING & RANCHING METHODS

By WALLIS HUIDEKOPER

(This is the fifth and final installment in a series of articles published through the courtesy of Wallis Huidekoper and the "Montana Stockgrower.")

Winter Care of Calves

I HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN KEEN interest in wintering calves and found great satisfaction in seeing them grow and develop into good yearlings. It often happens that when there is an abundance of hay and feed, especially if the market has taken an unfavorable turn, it is considered best to carry calves over. Naturally one wishes to do this as economically as possible. Calves can be well wintered with little expense, provided one has the four principal requisites—feed, water, shelter, and care. We will take each of these items up separately. As an illustration of the direct reverse of these necessities, I am reminded of a case of calf wintering in the early days in the Dakota Territory.

A certain small rancher who at times worked for me bragged that he had wintered his entire herd of fifty calves for \$1.50 a head. His method was to keep them in a corral all night, on account of the wolves, and then at daylight set his dog on them to scatter them into the

hills for grazing. What water they got was from snow or a hole chopped through the river ice, and during storms he fed a little hay from a ten-ton stack, together with some cottonwood and willow branches. The first year, with mild weather and an early spring, he got through and talked about it all summer; but the following year he lost through weakness and inability to withstand a late April snow storm every calf he had. But to return to more modern methods.

Calves like to graze, so, if possible, after weaning put them on standing feed in some sheltered pasture or hay meadow; but I would still give them a little jag of hay—just enough to keep them filled. Later, as winter sets in, arrange for permanent hay feeding in some good location in units of not over 200 to 225 calves and sort so as to have them of a uniform size. Smaller calves should be fed by themselves. By doing this, one load of hay will take care of the lot, as ten to twelve pounds per calf makes a good ration. I would vary my hay from wild to alfalfa, a few days of each as a change. The latter furnishes the most protein. A load of bright oat straw can be interchanged and is a good system toner. Soft block or granulated salt should be before them all the time in several locations, with a little iodine mixed with it, as well as a little sulphur.

I prefer feeding the hay well scattered on the ground and not in racks. It should be put out early in the morning; but on real cold and stormy days this amount of hay should be given in two feedings. Remember, your calves should always bed down on a full stomach. Oat feeding to the general bunch is not necessary unless you wish to make them particularly good; but I would feed oats to the smaller lot as a forcing feed—but do not feed it with green alfalfa. During the later winter—through February, March, and early April—an additional ration of one-half pound per calf a day of cotton or linseed pea size cake or some of the various other excellent mill products in cube form is advisable. Also feed this on the ground.

Do not get discouraged when your calves do not seem to grow during the winter under all this feeding care; for if you just keep them strong and healthy you will see a fast and really remarkable growth during the spring turnout months after they get on green grass. Calves need water and plenty of it. The more they drink, the better. The constant feeding of salt will encourage this, especially in cold weather, when they are apt to cut down on their liquids, with possible unfavorable results.

Some stockmen are heating their water tanks to take off the chill. This is good but not necessary where you have access to springs or running water. Do not chop holes in ice and expect calves to fill up on frozen water. Give them plenty of salt, open water, good hay, and shelter and your wintering problem is well cared for.

Proper protection from wind and storms is most necessary, and, if you can give your calves natural shelter such as willow brush and cottonwood groves, they will be in hardy and robust condition. Avoid sheds, if at all possible, and if you do use them see that they are not too tight or too warm and are open on one side. Otherwise you will spoil your calves by having them huddle up and stand around and get into a pampered state so that when they do go out they are cold. Quiet cold will never hurt calves that are well fed, but drafts and cold winds will; so, if possible, allow access to underbrush for shelter and a place to bed down. What you want are hardy, rugged calves, capable of caring for themselves and acclimated to outdoor conditions.

Besides seeing that your calves get the above mentioned care it becomes necessary to watch their health and sanitary condition. Montana animals are generally so strong and rugged that they have resistance enough to withstand most winter diseases; but, just the same, precautionary measures should be taken. The following upsets can happen to calves on feed, especially to the smaller and weaker ones.

Warts appearing on the skin, unless around the corner of the eye, are harmless and will gradually disappear, so let them alone. There is a saying by professional feeders that warty cattle will fatten more quickly than others—believe it or not.

Ringworm is a highly contagious infection of the skin, due to a vegetable parasite. When appearing it should have immediate attention. Wash with an antiseptic soap and then paint the patches daily with iodine.

Blackleg has been mentioned before, but it may be repeated that vaccination during early calfhood and especially when branding, castrating, and dehorning has not always produced results, so it is advisable to re-vaccinate on all calves before they go on regular winter feed.

Bloating is the formation of gas in the paunch and is caused by some food producing indigestion, such as too-green alfalfa. If not too severe, the driving of the animal at a walk may give relief. Should this not produce results, a good home remedy is drenching with a half pint of coal oil mixed with a half pint of warm milk and placing a cross-stick gag in the animal's mouth, tied by a string behind its ears. Should this fail to remove the gas, a trocar will have to be used.

Constipation will occur during cold spells of winter if calves are on too hard feed and do not drink sufficient water. I would immediately change to some softer hay, such as alfalfa, and give any unresponsive calves a dose of epsom salts. Should impaction occur, they should be given a syringe enema of soap and hot water immediately followed by regular doses of Rumen Compound, con-

sisting of barium chloride, tartar emetic, and strychnine. Follow this with gentian. Excess looseness or scouring must not be confused with contagious diarrhea, which comes from an intestinal germ, but is rather the result of too much green feed and a wrong combination in the calf's ration. Immediately change to harder feeds and remove the seat of irritation by a one-pint dose of raw linseed oil. If the condition continues, the following prescription will tend to alleviate the trouble:

Prepared chalk, 2 ounces; bismuth subnitrate, 4 drams; ginger, 4 drams.

Give a tablespoonful of this medicine three times a day either on the feed or a tablespoonful mixed with four ounces of water shaken well and given as a drench three times a day.

Urinary calculi are solid particles generally forming in the kidney, bladder, or other part of the urinary passage of steers. These solid particles often times become lodged in the urethra, which is the duct leading from the bladder. This causes a stoppage of the urine. The animal shows great pain, kicks at its abdomen, lies down, gets up, and constantly rings its tail. The animal moves around in a distressed manner. Relief may be given by cutting into the urethra and removing the lodged calculus. Care must be exercised in performing this operation, and, if a veterinarian is available, it is best to call him.

Coccidiosis is our most dangerous winter calf disease, and a severe outbreak is something to contend with. Our Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory at Bozeman has made an exhaustive study of this matter, and I advise all stockmen to read its published pamphlet on the subject, written by Dr. Hadleigh Marsh. Apparently the minute organisms of coccidia are present in all cattle but produce disease only when the calf's resistance is lowered by sudden changes of feed, severe cold weather, lack of good water and salt; so it becomes possible to exert some care in preventing an outbreak. The most severe cases occur in small calves, weaned during storms, fed soft hay, and not prop-

erly cared for. Should an outbreak occur, isolate the affected animals and change their feed immediately to hard hay, some cottonseed cake or other strengthening foods. Good results can be obtained by drenching each calf showing diarrhea with one pint of a 1 per cent solution of copper sulphate, followed the next day with one pint of mineral oil.

Mineral Deficiencies and Poisons

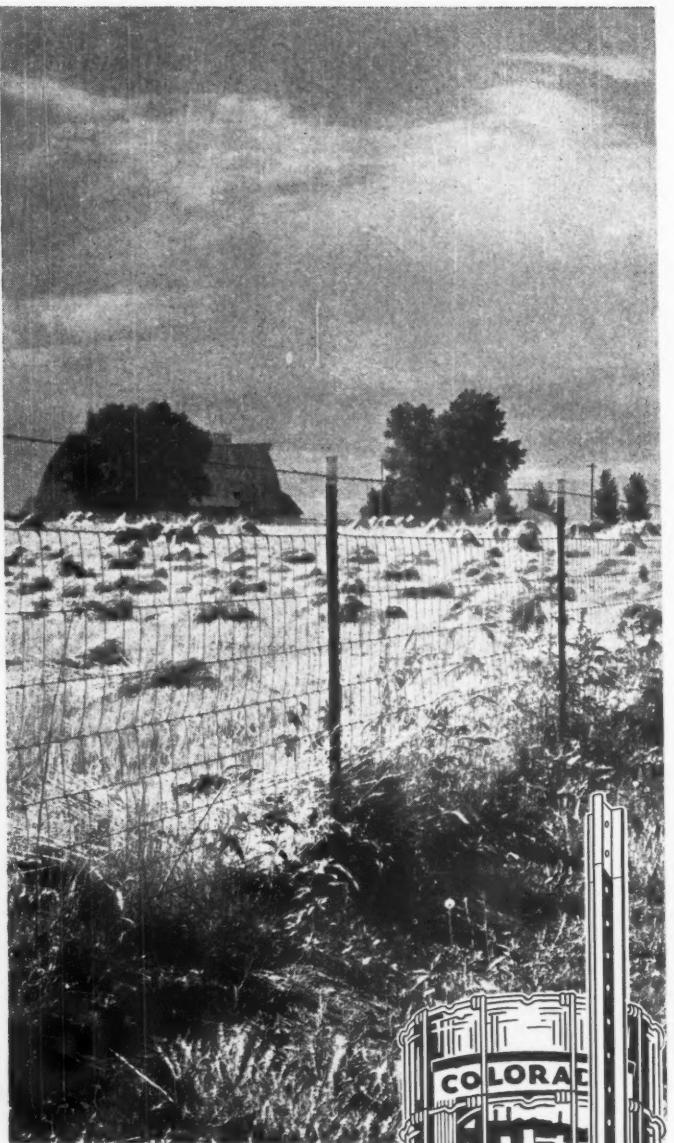
THE study of animal grazing is most interesting. In the early days of the range business when the entire country for hundreds of miles was open, wild animals and cattle hunted and found such plants and mineral beds as contained ingredients needed by them, their natural instincts telling them what was required for blood, bone, and general make-up. Alkali deposits of calcium, barium, and magnesium took the place of salt, and the numerous grasses, weeds, and other herbage drew from the ground and furnished iron, iodine, cobalt, phosphorus, lime, and other necessary minerals.

I have seen cattle wander into alkali valleys and remain there for weeks, eating the saline grasses in a most contented way, and it was noticeable that we generally gathered our fattest beef from these locations. Cattlemen knew that certain ranges were superior to others and that some areas were not suited to cattle grazing; but, further than that, no thought was given to mineral necessities.

Now conditions have materially changed, with the fencing of lands and restriction of cattle to small pastures of certain types of soil and forage and grasses of pretty much the same quality. Of course, certain locations in our state are undoubtedly better than others, and there is no question but that dry years seriously impede plant life in its mineral-collecting labor; but the fact remains that there has been an animal nutritional upset caused by mineral deficiencies. This becomes apparent in sickly, narrow-boned, rickety, and weak calves, as well as in badly grown, poorly developed, and unthrifty cows. Many cases of pronounced "inferior herds" come from the lack of mineral nourishment.

For the correction of these deficiencies, certain feeds are absolutely necessary, depending on seasons, locations, and other factors; but it is safe to say that all cattle need plenty of salt, calcium phosphate (bone meal), iodine, and iron, which should be abundantly supplied them. Cattle in rich summer pastures with much underbrush and weeds, and especially in mountain areas, will gather sufficient nutrient, with the exception of salt. You will find in winter that the feeding of alfalfa, sweet clover, peas, beans, and other legumes furnishes sufficient lime, while cereals, oil cakes, and mill concentrates are rich in phosphorus. Upland hay, timothy, and straws carry little or nothing in





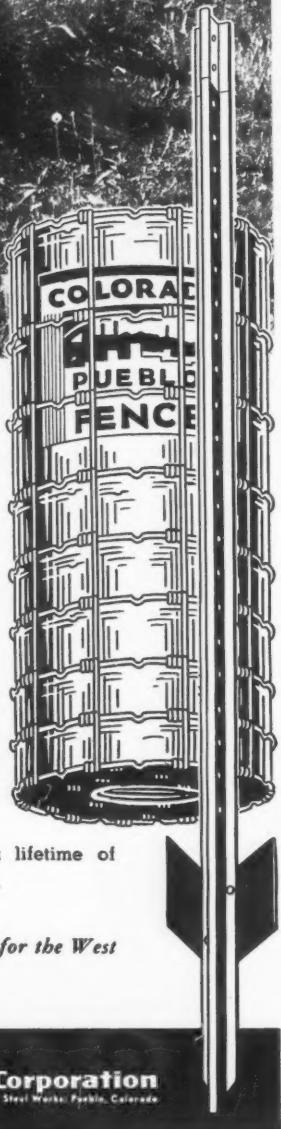
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the way of mineral content. As a suggestion and simple solution of these problems, I would say that not too heavily pressed block salt containing iodine and iron should always be placed before your cattle, and plenty of bone meal during the fall and winter months will satisfactorily take care of any mineral deficiency needs of your herd.

I am not going very deeply in the subject of plant poisoning, because conditions vary so greatly in different sections of the state, but there are some fundamental facts that should be mentioned. For further study of the question, I would recommend Bulletin 1245, of the Department of Agriculture—"Stock Poisoning Plants of the Range"—by the Senior Dr. Marsh. In my opinion, 90 per cent of the stock losses from poisonous plants come from over-grazing of pastures and the shortage of proper feed; the remaining 10 per cent are accidental. Cattle will not voluntarily hunt poison beds, but the exception may be loco after the habit is formed. But even the initial taste for that weed was started by lack of feed.

Give animals plenty of grazing grass, both old and new, and your poison losses will be few, even in areas where poison plants abound; but turn them out without proper forage and they will naturally hunt the succulent and green stems of camas, larkspur, or whatever else they can find.

Research shows that, while the total number of poisonous plants may be quite large, the number to be dreaded by stockmen is small. Further, that many that may affect sheep will work no hardship on cattle; so we will confine our list to only those plants that may cause bovine losses.

It can be noted that the season of danger is in the early spring when cattle are being turned out and are crazy for green feed; and that is the time, unfortunately, when poison appears on the hillside slopes, in the rich draws, undercut banks, and along creek bottoms. Especially after rains or snowstorms may trouble occur, rains softening the ground so poison roots are apt to be pulled up with the plants. This applies particularly to camas and water hemlock. Snowstorms promote the eating of the succulent tops of larkspur, which appear above the snow covered ground. A list follows of the most dangerous of Montana's cattle poisoning plants:

Death camas, tall larkspur, loco weed, Cicuta or water hemlock, and recently cocklebur.

As a remedy for poison cases, it is recommended that a rider keep in constant touch with cattle grazing in dangerous areas and that he carry a bottle of ten-grain capsules composed of five grains each of potassium permanganate and alum. He should also carry a quart bottle of pure water. Should an animal be found stricken, do not try to move it or unduly excite it, and as an emergency antidote give small cattle two and grown animals four capsules, thoroughly dissolved in a pint of water as a drench. If this is administered at once in cases which are observed shortly after the plants have been eaten you will get satisfactory results.

* * * *

In the foregoing articles I have attempted to give you the benefit of my fifty years of experience in growing and handling range and semi-range livestock. If I have offered one suggestion that has been of benefit to you, I am fully compensated for the time and effort that has been expended. The letters of commendation I have had from many of you who have read these articles are priceless treasures. Adios.

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION MEETING

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the American Hereford Association is Allison Stuart, Lafayette, Indiana, elected at the annual meeting of the organization in Kansas City recently. C. A. Smith, of Chester, West Virginia, was elected vice-president. Secretary R. J. Kinzer reported, among other things, that exports of cattle were thirty-five head to Canada, two to Argentina, one to Uruguay, seven to Puerto Rico, and 235 to Mexico. Inventories of July 1 showed 700,000 living registered Herefords. The ranking of states in Hereford population is as follows: Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Colorado, Missouri, Oklahoma, Wyoming, New Mexico, California, South Dakota, Iowa, Arizona, Illinois.

TULSA HOST TO OKLAHOMA CATTLEMEN

OKLAHOMA LIVESTOCK GROWERS' Association members meeting in Tulsa November 15 and 16 were in good frame of mind to hear discussion of subjects pertaining to the livestock industry. A large representative group of cattlemen had come in from ranches that carried the best feed in years. They heard the following speakers:

W. G. Skelly, of Tulsa, oil operator and cattleman; C. A. Barden, agricultural secretary of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce; Fred Ahrberg, Osage County farm agent; Foster Estes, of Davis, livestock raiser, who spoke for the governor; Joe Scott, president of the state board of agriculture; Bruce Taylor, of the animal husbandry department at Stillwater, who spoke on methods of feeding livestock; H. H. Mundy, Pawhuska rancher; and Ben Ellis, Oklahoma county legislator.

On the second day the delegates heard F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, talk on the national problems of the industry today. Reports from various committees, including the resolutions committee, followed.

The cattlemen asked, through a report of their legislative committee, for state registration of brands, licensing of dogs, and licensing of community sales rings and urged that calfhood vaccination be adopted as an alternative to the blood test and slaughter method. It was urged that the state veterinary board representatives from Oklahoma co-operate toward this end when they attend the livestock sanitary association meeting in Chicago this month.

The stockmen protested against any change in the embargo on foreign meats and livestock on the ground that protection of the livestock herds is important to the defense program. The Oklahoma cattlemen protested against any further concessions in trade agreements on competitive agricultural products.

A resolution was passed thanking Secretary Johnston for his untiring efforts in behalf of the association.

Future financing of the Oklahoma association, according to one of the resolutions, is to be through assessment on shipments at Oklahoma City.

Officers will be elected at an early meeting of the board of directors and the time and place for the next meeting will be selected later also.

NEVADA CATTLEMEN IN SIXTH ANNUAL MEET

A GOODLY CROWD OF CATTLE-men attended the sixth annual convention of the Nevada State Cattle Association at Elko November 7 and 8—President William B. Wright in the chair, with Secretary C. A. Sewell keeping the machinery oiled up and things running smoothly.

The first day was devoted to several major addresses and discussion of various problems confronting Nevada stockmen today. Dr. Warren Earl, state veterinarian, of Reno, was the first speaker. Following his talk there was considerable discussion of the control of Bang's disease, the net result of which was a resolution as shown below.

Davenport Phelps, western representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, gave one of his interesting illustrated talks, with a beef-cutting demonstration serving to emphasize certain points as he went along. He spoke in some detail of the many activities of the board, which has the hearty support of stockmen throughout the nation.

Russell Thorp, secretary and chief brand inspector of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, talked about brand inspection, showing the need of co-operative action among the various state associations. His address was of particular interest because Nevada stockmen for the past two or three years have been trying to figure out the best method of brand inspection adapted for their state.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, was the final speaker and mentioned the matters which the national association has handled during the past year which were of major interest. He also read a telegram from Senator McCarran, whose illness has prevented the opening of the hearings under the McCarran resolution, S. 241, but who is now recovering and hopes within a few weeks to be able to start on this important matter. Secretary Mollin referred to the possible effect of the election on the handling of the Argentine sanitary convention, stating that it was his belief that there would be little change noted (he spoke before the death of Senator Pittman, who as chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations committee had had great influence in keeping this matter in check).

The most important matter which came up for discussion aside from those mentioned above was the question of the Taylor Act fee suit in which a group of Nevada stockmen had questioned the right of Secretary Ickes to collect a fee in connection with the issuance of a license under Section 2 of the Taylor Act. President Wright stated that they had been successful in every decision thus far rendered (five in all) and urged all stockmen—those not included in the suit as well as those included—not to pay grazing fees until there was a final determination in the supreme court, to which undoubtedly one of the pending cases would go.

Secretary Sewell, in making his financial report, referred to the satisfactory arrangement with the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER under which a special Nevada edition is published and sent to Nevada stockmen at a cost considerably below getting out any independent bulletin or publication.

The Nevada cattlemen passed resolutions protesting against any change in the embargo against meat from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists because meat supply is necessary for adequate defense.

It was recommended that revenue from the Boulder Dam be deposited in the general tax fund.

On the subject of public lands, a resolution deplored the action of the Grazing Service for trying to collect fees under trespass suits; protested against further purchase of private lands or diversion of public lands for parks, monuments, etc.; protested against government interference in established water rights; urged that range users be notified before any range improvement work is undertaken on grazing districts; urged that the Forest Service and Grazing Service "provide for ample flexibility in order to permit adjustments in livestock operations and at the same time promote the most beneficial use of the ranges."

The Nevada stockmen endorsed the action of the American National in sponsoring S. 3532 to legalize forest advisory boards.

Opposition to the Bang's disease testing and slaughtering program was registered by the Nevada group. It urged recognition of calfhood vaccination as an alternative.

One of the resolutions expressed disappointment at the veto for the third time of the McCarran animal theft bill.

In two resolutions of thanks, the Meat Board was commended for its work, President Wright was praised for his six years of outstanding service to the Nevada livestock industry, and thanks were expressed to those helping toward the success of the convention.

William B. Wright was named president, over his protest, for another year. Walter Gilmer was elected first vice-president; Archie Dewar, second vice-president; and C. A. Sewell, secretary-treasurer.

ASSOCIATION NOTES

AT A MEETING OF THE SISKIYOU County Cattlemen's Association, at Yreka, California, September 23, President Ted Chamberlin, of the California Cattlemen's Association, urged stockmen to support their local and national livestock associations. Senator Randolph Collier, Secretary John Curry, Fred Wolford, and Lewis Foulke were other speakers. Officers chosen for the ensuing year were: President, Ralph Albee; Secretary, Morris Prather; and CCA director, Fred Wolford. . . . The regular annual meeting of the San Luis Obispo County (California) Cattlemen's Association was held recently in San Luis Obispo. Henry Wreden, as chairman, presented Ted Chamberlin, president of the California Cattlemen's Association, and Hubbard Russell, former president of the American National

SOYBEAN PROD



Consumption Report:

Shipments of Soybean Pellets, Flakes, and Meal for the month of October were exceptionally heavy, with mills lagging behind in filling their orders. The market has advanced \$12 per ton since opening prices were named on new crop products and continues to hold after each advance. Most mills are refusing to offer anything for November-December shipment. Fortunately we have a limited amount booked for November-December shipment which we are in position to offer at less than replacement value.

PROTEIN: Toasted Soybean Oil Meal, Flakes, and Pellets contain 44% Protein and are tagged accordingly—an economical source of protein that figures a very low cost per pound in many localities taking favorable freight rates from producing territories. We strongly advocate and recommend the use of 44% Toasted Soybean Oil Meal Products. However, we are in position to quote prices and make shipment of 41% Old Process Soybean Oil Meal.

Toasted Soybean Oil Meal Pellets are obtainable in three sizes, in either the Straight 44% or the Mineralized 42% protein: The No. 1 large Pellet for Cattle; the No. 2 medium Pellet for Calves or Sheep; and the No. 3 small Pellet for trough feeding. Toasted Soybean Oil Meal and Flakes for mixing or trough feeding can be shipped in straight or mixed cars with Pellets.

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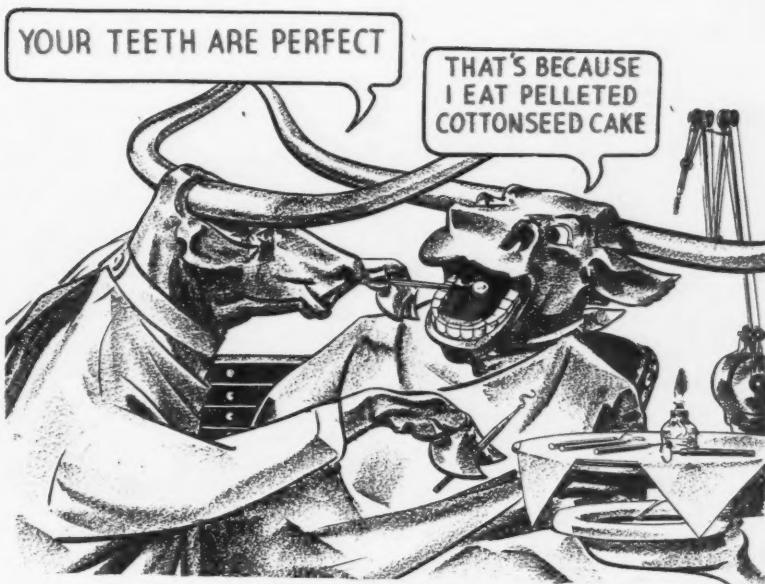
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Consumption Report:

The Department of Agriculture's report as of November 1 shows the consumption of Cottonseed Cake and Meal for October, 1940, at 277,308 tons as compared with 247,683 tons for October, 1939. Cake and Meal on hand and available November 1 was 598,830 tons, or 168,357 tons less than same date last year and 192,375 tons less than the past five-year average. This situation has caused the market steadily to advance and mills are offering products strictly subject to confirmation and only in small lots.

PROTEIN: Cottonseed Cake and Meal contain 43% protein and have been successfully used for the past fifty years as a source of high protein suitable for Range and Trough feeding of all kinds of livestock. Cost per pound of protein depends upon the freight rate applying from Oil Mills at point of origin to your shipping point.

43% Protein, Prime Quality, New Crop Cottonseed Cake can be secured in either the No. 1 large Cattle Pellet or the No. 2 medium Calf or Sheep Pellet. We can also furnish the same quality of Cracked, Screened Cottonseed Cake, Nut, Sheep, Pea size, Meal or Screenings in straight or mixed cars.

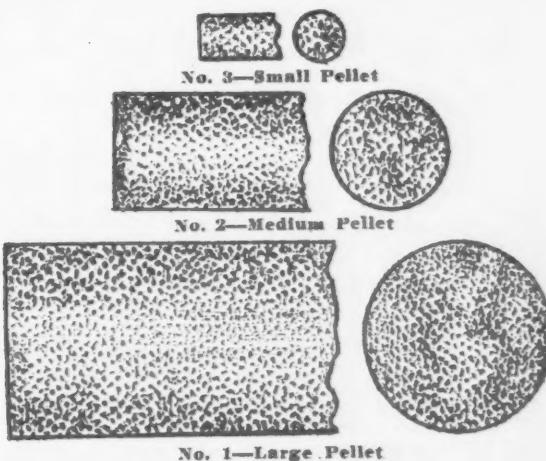


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December, 1940



AMARILLO, TEXAS

Livestock Association, as featured speakers. . . . Modoc County Cattlemen's Association members recently petitioned President Roosevelt to transfer administration of public lands included in the Modoc National Forest to the Department of the Interior.

BEAR RIVER GROWERS MEET

At a meeting in Yampa, Colorado, of the Bear River Live Stock Growers' Association, B. D. Colt, of Yampa, was elected president; R. E. Jones, Yampa, vice-president; V. R. Bishop, Yampa, secretary-treasurer; and O. S. Perry, Toponas, Earl King, of Toponas, and Wade Davis, of Yampa, were elected to the advisory board. Supervisor Edward Wright, of White River National Forest, gave these interesting figures in his talk: Five sheep ate as much as one cow; 1.25 elk ate as much as one cow; 3.33 deer ate as much as one cow; 240 gophers ate as much as one cow; 300 ground squirrels ate as much as one cow. The percentage of range feed consumed by each class, he said, was: 38.2, cattle; 18.6, sheep; 7.8, elk; 21.4, deer; 13.6, gophers; and .4, ground squirrels.

CATTLE AND HIDE IMPORTS

IMPORTS OF CATTLE FROM CANADA and Mexico were greater during September, 1940, than in the same month in 1939, but total cattle imported during the first nine months of the year was under the total for the corresponding period in 1939. Compared with imports during the preceding month, cattle shipments from Canada and Mexico showed a slight decrease.

Imports from Canada in the 700-pound and heavier class were one-third larger this September than last, and calf imports increased also but decreased from the volume in August. Totals from Canada were 20,158 in September, 1940, compared with 23,599 in August and 12,755 in September, 1939. Decline in receipts from Mexico was marked in the unfinished and heavy weights. Total inshipments from Mexico were 9,443 head during September, compared with

11,545 head in August and 7,569 head in September, 1939.

Number of cattle imported from Canada in the first nine months of 1940 was 52,909 head under the total for the corresponding period in 1939, and totaled 179,007 head, against 231,916 head a year earlier. Cattle imports from Mexico during the first nine months of 1940 were 77,704 head smaller than in 1939, totaling 300,958 head, compared with 378,662 head a year earlier.

Mexican cattle entries into the United States in the fall and winter of 1940-41 are not expected to exceed those of the past year, according to the American Agricultural Attaché at Mexico City.

United States imports of hides and skins during the month of August were valued at \$4,175,238—an increase of 20 per cent over a year ago—according to the Department of Commerce.

SANITARY BOARD MEMBER

Harry J. Saxon, of Willcox, has been appointed by Arizona's Governor Jones as a member of the Livestock Sanitary Board to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Joe Hunt, of Clifton, Arizona. Mr. Saxon has served the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association as president for three years and served as chairman of the sanitary board in the early twenties. He is a member of the executive committee of the American National Live Stock Association.

MEAT INSTITUTE'S NEW OFFICERS

George A. Schmidt, president of Stahl-Meyer, Inc., New York, was re-elected chairman of the board of directors of the American Meat Institute at its thirty-fifth annual convention in Chicago. Wesley Hardenbergh was re-elected president of the association, which voted to change its name to American Meat Institute. The former title was Institute of American Meat Packers. The new name more accurately describes the activities of the organization. The six vice-chairmen of the board of directors were also re-elected. They are: E. A. Cudahy Jr., Chicago; Jay C. Hormel, Austin, Minnesota; Chester G.

Newcomb, Cleveland; W. F. Schludenberg, Baltimore; Robert Swanston, Sacramento; Frederick A. Vogt, Philadelphia. Members of the board of directors who were re-elected are: S. P. Cornelius, Los Angeles; P. E. Tovrea, Phoenix, Arizona; John W. Rath, Waterloo, Iowa; Oscar G. Mayer, Chicago; Fred M. Tobin, Rochester, New York; Samuel Slotkin, New York; Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago.

POOLE'S ILLNESS CONTINUES

The PRODUCER had hoped to be able to resume before this issue its Poole market articles which its readers have enjoyed for many years. But we have word that Mr. Poole's illness continues. We know that our readers will join us in the wish for his speedy recovery. David I. Day, in the Corn Belt, and H. W. French, in Denver, are in the meantime doing a good job of pinch hitting for Poole.

CALENDAR

DECEMBER—

12-13—Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Ass'n, San Angelo.
13-14—California Cattlemen's Ass'n Convention, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

JANUARY—

7-9—AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASS'N CONVENTION, Blackstone Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.
11-18—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
13—Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Ass'n, Midwinter meeting, Shirley Savoy Hotel, Denver.
21-23—National Wool Growers' Ass'n Convention, Spokane, Wash.

FEBRUARY—

6-7—New Mexico Wool Growers' Ass'n Convention, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque.
7-8—Arizona Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Kingman.
17-22—Tucson Livestock Show, Tucson, Ariz.

Merry Christmas & Happy New Year

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Traffic Counsel—CHARLES E. BLAINE, Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Traffic Counsel—CALVIN L. BLAINE, Phoenix, Ariz.

Vol. XXII December 1940 No. 7

CALL FOR CONVENTION

To Members of the American National Live Stock Association, Affiliated Organizations, and Stockmen Generally:

CALL IS HEREBY ISSUED FOR the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the American National Live Stock Association to be held in Fort Worth, Texas, January 7, 8, and 9, 1941.

Large numbers of stockmen will meet in Fort Worth for the annual deliberations on the problems confronting the livestock industry. While world-wide conditions affecting us are difficult to appraise, there has been one outstanding feature this entire year: Domestic slaughter of cattle has been relatively light and cattle prices have remained at a satisfactory level despite troubled times generally. This is particularly significant for the reason that during 1940 hog production and hog slaughter reached a peak which has not been seen since 1929. With beef prices at satisfactory levels, there has been a keen demand for stockers and feeders, so that

again western producers have fared well.

How long will these good cattle prices continue and what does the future hold for the industry? The Department of Agriculture recently predicted that the total slaughter (cattle, hogs, and sheep) in 1941 would be less than in 1940. This will largely be due to the falling off in the number of hogs, as we have passed the current peak in hog production and slaughter. One factor contributing to good cattle prices has been a constant and steady demand for beef. Some of this increased demand has probably come from those who formerly used pork but who switched to beef following the pig-killing campaign in 1933. Another factor has been the continued success of the government beef-grading program and the tremendous increase in the sale of ground beef, thereby sharply increasing the quality of that sold by the cut over the block.

What steps can be taken to continue this favorable price situation as long as possible and to protect the best interests of the livestock industry under these turbulent times will be one of the leading problems before the convention. Among the most important matters which will be considered in this connection are the following:

Argentine Sanitary Convention

There has been some indication that an effort would be made to press for ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention in the very near future. However, there have been no developments either here or abroad that would warrant any change in the position of unrelenting opposition to modification of the present embargo, on which the livestock industry is unanimous. The principal point for discussion, therefore, in this connection will be how best to present our case if and when it becomes necessary. It is entirely possible that pressure may be applied for ratification of the pending treaty on the ground of the need for American solidarity during the present war emergency. It should be remembered, however, that if any aggressor nation should threaten the peace of either North or South America it is on this country that the burden of defense

will fall, and the best contribution which the livestock industry can make to a defense program is to assure a continuing supply of meat without threat of ravages from foot-and-mouth or any other disease.

Reciprocal Trade Program

There has been no activity in recent months in the way of negotiating new trade agreements, and as a matter of fact trade with many of the nations with which we have agreements has been very much curtailed because of the war. Recently, however, there have been renewed suggestions of the need for reciprocal trade agreements with Latin American countries in order to improve our standing in that region. Fortunately a different turn is apparent in the trend of events, evidenced by the appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the Export-Import Bank for the express purpose of making loans to South American countries. This recognizes the fact that their surpluses, which compete with ours, must needs be handled in some other fashion than by dumping them into American markets, and, while there may be trade agreements negotiated with certain of these countries, it seems reasonable to hope that they will be workable agreements and not largely negotiated at the expense of American agriculture. This change of attitude doubtless reflects the strong opposition to the reciprocal trade program as conducted in the past in which the livestock industry took a leading part. Without doubt the convention will go on record as approving this position and continuing to fight on that line.

Defense Program

The convention will be interested in learning along just what lines it can best contribute to the national defense program. The livestock industry is in a healthy condition, physically and economically, and can be counted on to do its full share. Stability of operation is essential, and the various governmental agencies which contact the livestock industry in one way or another can contribute a great deal to stability through wise regulations covering credit, use of public lands, etc.

Have You Paid Your 1940 Dues?

Another year is rapidly drawing to a close, and the American National Live Stock Association urges all members who have not paid 1940 dues to do so as soon as possible.

Whether you have branded a calf for the association or pay on some other basis, your check will be appreciated.

We want to close the year with as nearly as possible 100 per cent paid-up membership.

SEND YOUR CHECK TODAY

Farm Program

Unquestionably either a new program will be advanced in 1941 or the present program will be considerably modified. In any event, it is bound to be of major concern to us, and doubtless by the time of our convention the situation will have been developed to the point that intelligent action can be taken. The livestock industry remains convinced that processing taxes on livestock or livestock products for any purpose whatsoever will do a great deal more harm than good.

Bang's Disease

Careful consideration will be given to the present status of the Bang's disease program. The American National has consistently opposed efforts to establish area work with the blood-testing method in the range-cattle country, because same would inevitably lead to compulsory eradication. The five-year federal test of calfhood vaccination is rapidly drawing to a close, and it is expected that a complete report on it will be given at the annual convention of the National Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago early in December. It is generally understood that this report will show great progress with the vaccine method of control, and throughout the country come reports of increased interest in calfhood vaccination as the only means of stopping the never-ending expense of attempting to eradicate the disease through the test and slaughter method. It would appear that the American National's long fight for a workable program is beginning to bear fruit, and the convention will record its policy for the future based on recent developments.

Traffic

Sometime during the convention our traffic counsel, Charles E. Blaine, will report to the Executive Committee on the work of his department during the past year. One of the outstanding features of his report will be the recent victory in the 85 per cent stocker and feeder rate case. This decision alone means thousands of dollars to stockmen in this entire western territory, and the American National has led the fight from the very beginning. Many other matters of keen interest to the industry will be included in the report.

Public Land Policy

The investigation of the whole public-land question under the McCarran resolution, S. 241, will also be a subject for consideration. Hearings have been delayed because of the illness of the chairman, Senator McCarran, but it is a fertile field for careful study and investigation, and out of it we hope will come a policy that will be to the interest not only of the direct users of the public lands but of the country at large. The investigation was ordered as a result of a complaint filed by the American National.

Also up for discussion will be the

Johnson bill, S. 3532, advocated by the association for the purpose of legalizing forest advisory boards and stabilizing grazing operations on the national forests. Broader support for this proposed legislation is in sight and plans for future action will be discussed.

We urge all stockmen to attend this important meeting. At Denver last year we offered the convention a most outstanding program, and it is our hope and intention to have a high quality program, with many subjects being discussed, at Fort Worth. One factor that has presented itself more forcibly the past few years than ever before is the definite need for a strong, active association. You must make yourself heard in Washington if you are to receive any consideration at all, and the American National is now definitely on the map in Washington. Your association can be as strong as you make it, and we urge you to come and participate in the meeting and the formulating of the American National policies for the coming year.

We also hope that you will be on hand early the first day. The Executive Committee will meet at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, January 7, and immediately after lunch the regular sessions will start. Fort Worth has promised us some outstanding entertainment, and there will be two features the first night—probably in the nature of a men's smoker and a ladies' buffet supper. There will be some good entertainment provided along with these features, and we know everyone will have an enjoyable time. The regular dinner dance will be held on Wednesday night, January 8, and there will be some fine entertainment features for this banquet.

The convention will close late Thursday afternoon, which will give everyone ample time to go to Denver for the National Western Stock Show which will start Saturday, January 11. This office will be glad to handle your hotel reservations, or you can write to the Blackstone Hotel direct at Fort Worth, who will take care of all reservations for all hotels. Merely specify your choice of hotels, and either this office or the Blackstone Hotel will see that you are well taken care of. Convention headquarters will be at the Blackstone. Rates will be: single rooms, \$2.50 and up; double rooms, \$4 and up. There are also several nice suites available at attractive prices. The rates will be the same for all hotels, and the Blackstone will see that you are placed according to your preference. There will be special Pullmans out of Denver on the Texas Zephyr Monday afternoon at one o'clock. We should appreciate it if you would indicate in your letter whether or not you will be on that train so that we will know for how many to arrange.

F. E. MOLLIN,
Secretary.

Denver, Colorado,
November 20, 1940.

ARGENTINE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

THE FOLLOWING ITEM TAKEN from the *Times of Argentina* for October 7 is of special interest to western cattle producers for two reasons: First, that it indicates that negotiation of a trade agreement is again under way; and, second, that it suggests the probable elimination of beef, leaving wool and linseed as the principal items to be purchased by the United States.

"American business circles confirm, while at the same time asking not to be quoted with names, that negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement will be re-instituted within a short time between the United States and Argentina. Mr. Norman Armour, the American ambassador to Argentina, has been visiting the United States and, according to these same sources, he has been discussing the feasibility of the plan with officials of the Department of Commerce in Washington. Last year, prior to the commencement of hostilities, a mission was sent from Washington in a vain attempt to arrive at a working agreement with Argentina. At that time, however, Argentina did not see enough advantage to warrant her signing the agreement and it was officially announced that the representatives had decided to postpone the negotiations for an indefinite period. There have been some remarkable changes in international trade, however, since that time. A prominent visitor from the United States, who recently discussed the situation with a high official of the Central Bank, stated upon his return that the latter had ventured the opinion that, while a reciprocal trade agreement was not then being considered, there might be a different attitude on the part of Argentina in the near future. It is also believed in Buenos Aires that new negotiations would have already been under way if it were not for the national elections to be held in the United States in November. However, it is quite probable that any reciprocal trade negotiations carried out will be made on the basis of other than beef, the principal fly in the ointment during the last attempt. Wool and linseed are likely to be the principal products purchased by the United States, Argentina in turn to purchase manufactured goods. In speaking of the Argentine exchange restriction a few days ago, Mr. Cordell Hull is reported to have stated that he regarded the Argentine restriction as one of the many problems which arise between all trading countries. He added that appropriate representatives from each country work out such problems in conjunction with general plans and purposes for obtaining and increasing commerce with each other. Mr. Hull thus broadly hinted that he had not at all given up hopes for such an agreement between the United States and Argentina. The move would be in line with his vigorous trade policies of the past and would be most appropriate at this time."

We can only hope that the information is correct and that no further effort will be made to sacrifice the interests of

American cattle growers. At any rate, the article shows that the strong opposition to further tariff meddling on cattle products, led by the American National Live Stock Association, has had some effect. It was strong enough, as shown in the quotation above, to be considered "the principal fly in the ointment during the last attempt." Western cattle growers will not relax their vigilance in this matter but instead will insist that if the trade agreement program is to become a permanent one it must be conducted so that the emphasis will be placed where it belongs: on trade in items which the countries at issue need and which can therefore be imported without damage to the producers of that country.

NATIONAL UNITY

IT WAS NOT LONG AFTER THE presidential election that demands came from both Republican and Democratic camps that the campaign bitterness be forgotten and national unity be made the watchword. National unity was needed for defense of the nation and the Western Hemisphere. It was a matter that overshadowed all domestic problems. But there was, even before the presidential election, unity on this subject. It will continue.

But on many domestic matters there is not, cannot be, and should not be such unity in a democracy. No one expects it. Right now there is probably a larger group holding minority views than ever before. But in so close an election as the recent one, this divergence of views calls for serious consideration.

The minority vote was large enough to make unmistakable where the opposition to some of the methods of the administration lies. That all is not well with the farm program, for instance, might be assumed from a strong anti-New Deal vote in most of the Corn Belt states. It shows, it seems, that farmers are not so attached to the farm program as recent sign-ups indicate. They may need the government subsidy, but they doubt the soundness of the basic program.

In this matter, the livestock branch of agriculture long ago expressed its views. Stockmen have been less subjected to government control than have other branches of agriculture. Their concern in control, nevertheless, is great, for they are directly affected by the farm program, with its constantly changing pattern. During the whole period of economic experimentation they have held out for minimum meddling with natural economic laws. This attitude has been a non-partisan one, cutting sharply across party lines.

They have frankly expressed themselves on various of the phases in the New Deal's program. They have asked for economy in government. They insist that the American producer be given first consideration in foreign trade agree-

ments. They have opposed threatened processing taxes on their product. They have objected to unrestricted acquisition of land by the federal government. They have sought protection against the growing menace of livestock thievery.

On these subjects and others, the administration has the definite views of minorities. Their views must not be ignored. National unity in domestic matters cannot exist in a democracy, it is true, but to enlarge the field of agreement would be wise and good for the administration and the country.

EAT MORE MEAT

SPEAKING OF PROPAGANDA, there's a form of propaganda spreading at this time that meets with the approval of all farmers and stock growers, and that is the propaganda encouraging the greater use of meat in the diet.

Too long have stock growers been penalized by vicious propaganda of the "meat substitute" type. Manufacturers of various concoctions advertised to take

the place of meat in the diet have created the impression in some quarters that meat is not good for people, that it is expensive, that it is indigestible, etc. They have done this, not in the interest of public health, but in order to boost the sales of their products.

At last the meat producers have decided that, if advertising boosted the use of meat substitutes, truthful and judicious advertising will also boost the sale of good meat. They have all the good arguments on their side and they are presenting these facts in an attractive way. The effect of this "Eat More Meat" campaign is being seen more and more every day.

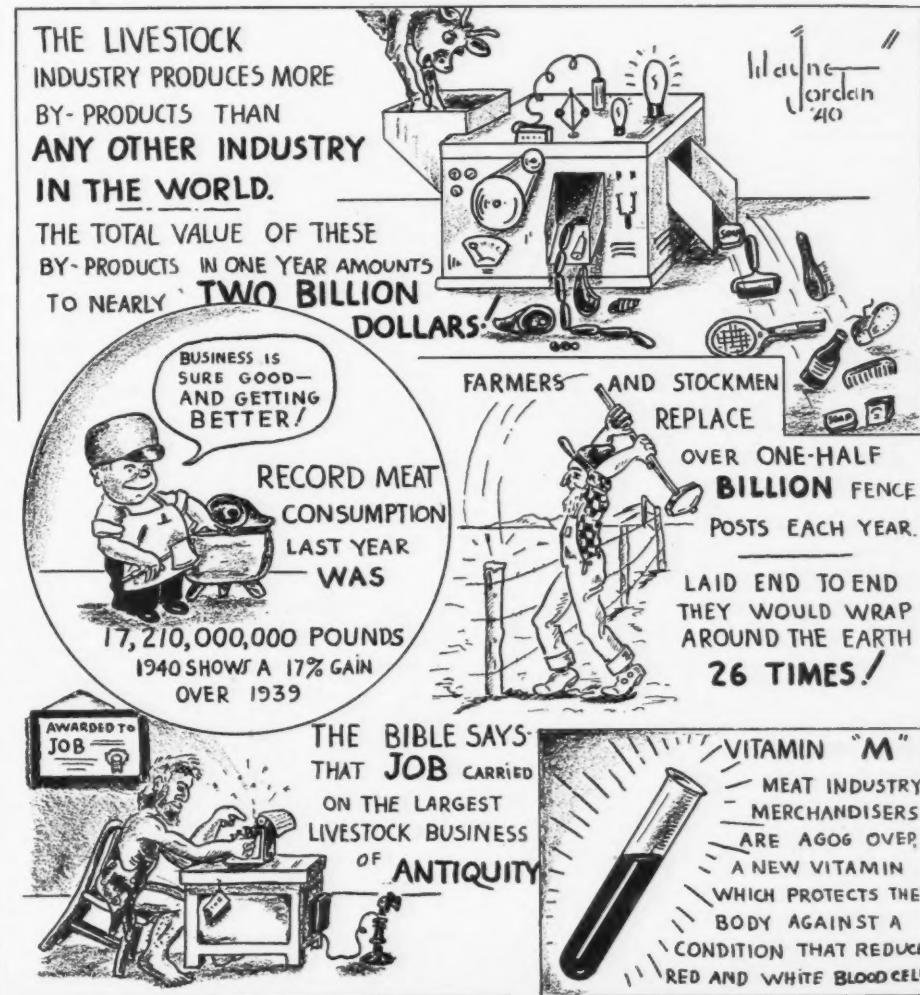
In other words, the appetite for meat does not have to be created. It already exists, and all that is necessary is to convince people that their appetites are not deceiving them.

—MONTANA STOCK GROWER.

* * *

Arizona Cattle Growers' News Letter says that the American Meat Institute "is doing a bang-up job of advertising meat. Their ads would make a wooden man's mouth water."

Little Known LIVESTOCK Facts



WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON NOTES

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., plans to ask next January when the 77th Congress convenes for a statutory national debt limit of \$65,000,000,000 instead of the present \$45,000,000,000. . . . He said that all federal, state, and local securities should be taxable.

LOANS—SUBSIDY

Loans on the 1940 cotton crop by the Commodity Credit Corporation and other lending agencies totaled, through October 28, \$54,582,500 on something more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton. . . . The Surplus Marketing Administration has extended until December 21 the 1939-40 wheat-flour export subsidy program originally scheduled to end on October 31.

CREDIT FOR SOUTH AMERICA

The Export-Import Bank has approved a credit of \$5,000,000 to the Bank of Brazil for purchases in the United States. . . . Argentina's diminishing gold reserve may necessitate drastic reductions of imports from the United States, warns the Argentine foreign minister. That country is reported as seeking a \$100,000,000 loan from the United States.

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN DIES

Senator Key Pittman, sixty-eight, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, died on November 10 in Reno, Nevada, of a heart attack. On November 5, the people of Nevada had voted to continue him in the Senate, where he had served Nevada since 1913. Pittman was born in Mississippi. Early in his career he had practiced law in the State of Washington, had been in the Klondike. Western stockmen are familiar with the attitude of independence held by Pittman on the administration's foreign policy. His possible successor to the foreign relations committee—Walter F. George, of Georgia—is a supporter of the foreign policy.

CONSERVATION AREAS SPREADING

Up to mid-October, a total of 396 soil conservation districts ranging in size from a 17,000-acre unit in California to a 3,500,000-acre district in Utah, had been organized. The total area is 242,845,734 acres. Soil conservation district organization has been especially strong throughout the southeastern states, where eighty-nine districts with more than 88,000,000 acres have been established. Texas has most—more than

44,000,000 acres in forty-six districts. Oklahoma runs second with forty-one districts covering more than 20,000,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture is now co-operating with 263 districts in thirty states. Commenting on this growth, Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, says: "We have in the state soil conservation district the most promising mechanism ever proposed for introducing soil and water conservation measures rapidly and permanently on land now needing treatment."

FARM CREDIT

Reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration system has been advocated by W. H. Droste, Washington, deputy governor of the FCA. He suggested that the system be converted into a non-stock, co-operative lending agency with bonds guaranteed by the federal government. It would involve the repayment of many millions of dollars by banks in various sections of the country. He said many farm loan associations have had their capital stock impaired to such a degree that they can no longer serve their communities in an efficient manner. . . . The Production Credit Corporation of Spokane, a unit of the FCA, has reported return of \$1,500,000 of its capital to the federal treasury in response to a general recall of some of the capital subscribed by the government. The production credit associations making up the corporation have built up since about 1933 more than \$3,500,000 in stock investment by members and in earned surplus and reserves.

HEARINGS POSTPONED

Hearings on the administration of public lands, scheduled to start November 16 at Elko, Nevada, with subsequent hearings in Idaho, Oregon, Washington,

Utah, Montana, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, have been postponed indefinitely due to inability of Senator Pat McCarran, head of the investigating committee, to leave Washington.

FIFTY-FIFTH GRAZING DISTRICT

The fifty-fifth federal grazing district in the West has been established under the Taylor Grazing Act. The new district, known as Colorado Grazing District No. 7, embraces approximately 1,400,000 acres of public domain, much of which was formerly included in Meeker Grazing District (No. 1), and Ouray Grazing District (No. 3).

BETTER DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONDITIONS affecting the domestic demand for farm products is continuing, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The domestic defense program is the principal force behind the improvement in demand conditions. Exports of farm commodities have continued to shrink while industrial exports continue generally large.

Slaughter supplies of grain-fed cattle in 1941 may be a little smaller than a year earlier during the first part of the year but they may be larger next summer and fall. Cattle slaughter increased sharply in October, but prices of the upper grades advanced to the highest level in three years.

Because of unusually heavy marketings so far this fall and the decrease in the 1940 spring pig crop, it now appears likely that slaughter supplies of hogs will decrease sharply in the late winter and early spring this year. Hog slaughter in October was the largest for the month on record. Hog prices declined less than usual during the month, however.

Marketings of sheep and lambs increased sharply in October, but slaughter so far this season (May-October) has totaled only a little larger than a year earlier. Slaughter supplies in the coming fed-lamb marketing season (December-April) may show a moderate increase over the 1939-40 season. Lamb prices have held fairly steady for the past three months.

The total supply of feed grains available for the 1940-41 feeding season is now estimated to be about 115,000,000 tons. The supply per grain-consuming animal unit, excluding corn sealed or held by the government on October 1, is slightly larger than a year earlier, but it is not much different from the 1928-32 average.

Higher average prices for farm products and an estimated cash farm income for 1940 of \$9,000,000,000—second largest since 1929—have been reported by the government.



MARKETS

HEALTHY TONE IN LIVESTOCK MARKETS

By H. W. FRENCH

THE UPWARD SWING IN PRICES for slaughter steers which has been under way for several months was not checked during the first half of November, although the advance was not so sharp later. The national election and the surprisingly severe early storms in many sections had considerable influence on supply figures. Producers and feeders are highly satisfied with the continued healthy tone sustained by the market, but they are not in the mood to predict further improvement, only hoping that prices will hold the gains already made. Recently when the temperature was close to zero, a shipper on the market with cattle was heard to say, "It is not very cold when prices are good and cattle are making money." The future trend of livestock prices will depend greatly upon whether or not general business in all lines holds its present position or shows further advancement.

Generally speaking, cattle values at mid-November were around steady to 25 cents higher than at the close of October, although beef cows which suffered a sharp break during October looked fully 25 to 50 cents higher. Compared with the start of December, 1939, strictly good-to-choice fed steers at Chicago stood \$1.50 to \$4 higher, and those above 1,100 pounds were up most. The rise for good-to-choice heifers amounted to \$1.50 to \$2, while cows showed 50 to 75 cents upturn.

Cattle feeding expanded rapidly during the three years 1937 to 1939, but the rate of increase began to slow down early this year and the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1 was 3 per cent below that of a year ago. This may have been caused by the relatively high costs of feeder cattle and feed during the 1939-40 feeding season. Present indications are that corn prices will average higher in 1940-41 and prices of feeder cattle about the same. A decrease in marketings of grain-fed cattle now seems probable for 1941, but reports indicate that marketings of other cattle and calves may show some increase over 1940.

Government figures show that cattle numbers on farms and ranches were reduced sharply during the period 1934 to 1938, with most of the reduction west of the Mississippi River. Since then cattle numbers have been on the increase, and, if 1940 shows the expected increase of 2,000,000 head, there will be around 70,800,000 cattle and calves on farms and ranches on January 1, 1941, compared with the peak of 74,300,000 for 1934 and the low point of 66,100,000 for 1938. If the upward trend continues for two or

three years more it is likely that a new all-time high may be reached before the cycle changes and a downswing sets in.

Well finished grain-fed steers and heifers have enjoyed a rather uniform demand, with big packers and eastern order buyers usually giving plenty of support to the market. Cattle fed 60 to 120 days, however, found a very irregular outlet. There were times—when feeder buyers were giving plenty of competition to killers—that the market was well sustained and there were other periods when killers did not need numbers and acted very indifferent when trading on these short-feds. The spread in prices at the present time is exceptionally wide. At mid-November the extreme range at Chicago for common-to-prime steers was \$6.50 to \$14.85 and for comparable heifers, \$6 to \$13.

Buyers paid \$14.50 to \$14.75 late in October for strictly prime fed steers at Chicago. During the first two weeks in November many of the well finished steers above 1,100 pounds sold within this range, but sellers obtained \$14.80 and \$14.85 for two loads from Iowa which averaged 1,328 and 1,225 pounds, respectively. Information shows that most of the well finished steers received at Chicago came from Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. Any number of good-to-choice fed steers cleared at \$11 to \$14, with medium kinds generally selling at \$8.25 to \$10.50, including some 1,650-pound offerings at \$10.25. Meaty medium grade short-feds and westerns sold at \$8.25 to \$9.50, while common southwestern grassers went down to \$7.50. Prime 1,339-pound fed steers were reported up to \$14 at Omaha, and many choice offerings at Missouri River markets sold at \$12.50 to \$13.25.

There were not many beef cows above \$7.25 at most markets, although Chicago reported some grain fed natives at \$8 to \$8.50, and occasional loads of westerns fed in Corn Belt feed-lots made \$7.50 to \$8.50. Some Colorado rangers reached \$7.50 at Denver. Best fed heifers at Chicago sold at \$12.50 to \$13, but only a small part of the supply passed \$11.50, and medium short feds were to be had below \$10. Although a top of \$12.50 was registered at Kansas City, most sales at "River" markets were placed at \$9.50 to \$11. Not many heavy sausage bulls passed \$7.25 at Chicago, where most medium-to-good kinds scored \$6.50 to \$7. Omaha quoted medium-to-good native sausage bulls chiefly from \$6.25 to \$6.75, but westerns sold largely at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Underweight canner cows on the low spots sold at \$3.75 to \$4 at Chicago and other markets, but by mid-November such offerings rarely landed below \$4.25, while strong-weight cutters were reported at \$5.50 and above. Most good-to-choice vealers were taken from \$10 to \$11.50 at Chicago, prac-

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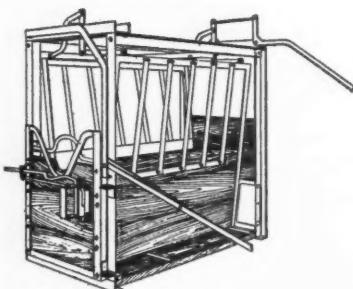
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tical tops at Missouri River points holding below \$11 and choice frequently reaching \$12 at Denver.

Information as of November 1 indicates that the number of cattle to be fed during the 1940-41 season will be at least as large as a year earlier. Some decrease is reported for the Corn Belt states east of the Mississippi River, a substantial increase west of the River, not much change in the western states as a whole, and an increase for Texas and Oklahoma. Stockers and feeders inspected at public stockyards in October were the largest in number for the month in ten years. For the four months, July through October, this movement was 8 per cent larger than last year and the largest for the period since 1923. Combined shipments from ranges direct and from public stockyards into Iowa were the largest in twenty years. There was a marked decrease reported for Colorado but a new high for Minnesota. Cattle put into feed-lots weighing 800 pounds and up showed a decrease, while those weighing 500 to 700 pounds displayed an increase.

There is an ample supply of corn available for consumption, although many bushels are pledged for federal loans or owned outright by the government. The sugar beet production, estimated at 11,633,999 tons, is the largest on record and about 30 per cent above the 1929-39 average. Yields were higher but sugar content lower in some sections. The Colorado crop, estimated at 1,927,000 tons, compared with 1,543,000 in 1939 and 2,248,000 for the ten-year average. It appears as though cattle feeders everywhere will be assured of an abundance of feed, especially as late rains and mild weather up to November increased the roughage and fall feed.

THE season for the movement of western range cattle is rapidly drawing to a close, so that there will be dwindling supplies suitable for stocker and feeder purposes the remainder of the year. Many regular Corn Belt feeders have already bought what they will feed this winter. There have been many fluctuating markets on stocker and feeder classes the past month, but at mid-November values were little different than at the close of October but showed around 50 to 75 cents gain over a year ago. The average price of steers taken to the country from Chicago the first week of November was \$8.83, against an average cost of \$12.08 that week for slaughter steers. The average for stockers and feeders at Kansas City the same week figured \$8.80, as compared with \$8.09 a year ago.

Country buyers of steers at Chicago were most active on those obtainable at \$10 down, although western bred yearlings frequently sold at \$10.50 to \$11 and very light weights reached \$11.50. Common and medium light steers were secured at \$7 to \$8.50 and many good doing kinds landed at \$9 to \$9.75. Most

medium-to-choice steers went out from Missouri River markets at \$8 to \$10, although light weight choice kinds frequently landed at \$10.50 and above, fleshy heavy feeders of choice grade at Kansas City making \$10 to \$10.50. Light yearlings reached \$11 at Denver. Good-to-choice heifers went out from the various markets at \$7 to \$8.75, the bulk selling at \$7.75 to \$8.50. Common-to-good cows generally scored \$4.50 to \$6. Most of the medium-to-choice steer calves sold at \$9 to \$11, although choice kinds at the high time were fairly numerous at \$11.50 to \$12, outstanding offerings reaching \$13 at Chicago, Omaha, and Sioux City. There were some over 400 pounds at Denver as high as \$12.25. Heifer calves usually sold below \$10, and the bulk was quoted at \$8 to \$9.50.

SLAUGHTER supplies of hogs in the 1940-41 hog marketing year, which began October 1, will be materially smaller than during the current 1939-40 season. During the new hog marketing year, the number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection is expected to total about 43,000,000 head, or a decrease of approximately 10 per cent from the current year and compares with 45,400,000 head as the five-year pre-drought average. Average weights of hogs marketed have been heavier the past three years, but in recent months average weights have become lighter and the latter tendency may continue through the 1940-41 season. Marketings are expected to be larger from January to March than from October to December. Because of limited export demand, the supply available for domestic use during the current year has been about the largest on record. Farmers received an average price of \$5.50 during the 1939-40 hog marketing year. The export demand for hog products will not constitute an important price depressing factor inasmuch as it has been of little influence in recent years owing to its smallness, and hog prices are not likely to drop as low as those of last winter.

Fluctuations in the hog market were frequent but usually not very severe. Stormy weather held back the supply temporarily, but with the return of clearing skies and higher temperatures the run suddenly increased. Sales recently were not materially different from a year ago. Mid-November butcher hog prices were steady to 25 cents higher than at the close of October, although the top at that time at \$6.15 was 5 cents lower. The most strength was on the hogs from 180 pounds down, the class which has been discounted sharply for months. Packing sows during the same period suffered mostly 10 cents decline but still sell relatively high as contrasted with butcher hogs.

Opening the month with a top of \$6.15, best hogs within a few days rose to \$6.50, and within another week a decline of around 25 cents was registered. Hogs weighing above 200 pounds continued to

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command a premium, although those below 180 pounds frequently showed some gain. Most good-to-choice 200- to 300-pounds butchers at the middle of the month sold at \$5.95 to \$6.15, while 140- to 180-pound arrivals scored \$5.25 to \$6. Hogs upward of 300 pounds were quoted at \$5.90 to \$6.10. Good-to-choice packing sows from 300 to 500 pounds cleared at \$5.50 to \$5.90, the lighter weights selling at the top and some below 300 pounds reaching \$6. Medium-to-good 90- to 120-pound slaughter pigs were worth \$4.60 to \$5.10.

MOST of the increase in the 1940 lamb crop was in Texas, while other western states showed a smaller production. Texas had an increase in breeding ewes but also saved more lambs per 100 ewes. Weather conditions were unfavorable in the native states at lambing time and there more lambs than usual were lost, based on the number of ewes on hand. Little information is at hand as to the probable size of the 1941 lamb crop, but the total United States lamb crop has not fluctuated much during the past ten years, and no marked change is anticipated.

The number of lambs marketed as feeders probably was not so large this fall as last because general range conditions with rare exceptions were not so bad as a year ago. Feed grains in the Corn Belt will be smaller than a year ago and corn may command a high price. Feeding operations in the principal Colorado and western Nebraska areas are somewhat lighter, but it is known that wheat pastures in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas are well filled with lambs, although the movement to market of such lambs should come early. Lamb prices during the fed-lamb season, December through April, may average a little higher than last year, especially if the consumer demand continues to improve.

It is probable that there will be more lambs on feed January 1, 1941, and most of the increase is expected in the Corn Belt. The movement into the Corn Belt was not only heavier but later and marketings from that area in November and December may not be very liberal. Shipments of lambs inspected at public stockyards from July to October, inclusive, were 3 per cent larger than a year ago and the heaviest in six years, while direct shipments not passing through stockyards into seven Corn Belt states during the same period showed an increase of 12 per cent.

Increases in Ohio and Wisconsin will more than offset the reductions in Illinois and Indiana. Little change is reported for Michigan. Substantial increases are indicated for Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas. The movement to wheat pastures of western Kansas has set a new record. Missouri reports a decrease, and present figures point to Colorado having the smallest number in the feed-lots since the 1926-27 season. States west of the continental

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divide report increased feeding operations.

Sharp upturns in fat lamb prices prevailed the first week of November, but later there was some reaction. The general market, however, was rather healthy. The supply included very few range lambs, as most of the run consisted of fed westerns and lambs from wheat pastures. Apparently Chicago and Kansas City are receiving more of the strictly good and choice lambs than other markets. At mid-November slaughter lamb prices at Chicago were around 25 to 35 cents higher than a year ago and showed a similar advance as compared with the end of October, although sales were chiefly 25 cents below the current month's high spot. Yearling wethers were 50 cents higher for the first two weeks of November, and ewes on killer account scrambled upward 15 to 25 cents, while feeding and breeding stock held a relatively firm level.

Shorn stock is showing up more freely at the various markets, owners evidently finding the wool situation to their liking. Most of the clipped stock consisted of lambs, but there were some yearlings and old sheep included. The run included some fresh shorn offerings, but many of them on the market were summer and fall shorn. Good-to-choice shorn lambs at Chicago and Omaha were reported usually at \$8 to \$9, and summer shorn 105-pound offerings of choice grade reached \$8.50. Shorn yearlings at Chicago went downward from \$7.50, while medium-to-good kinds at Kansas City were taken at \$6 to \$6.75.

Good-to-choice fed wooled lambs at Chicago sold up to \$9.85, and many of these grades were secured at \$9.25 to \$9.60 after the break. There were some 107- to 112-pound Colorados reported at \$9.25. Medium-to-good arrivals usually sold at \$8.50 to \$9.25. Choice 83- to 86-pound Colorado fed lambs reached \$9.75 at Kansas City, where wheat pasture offerings were reported as high as \$9.40. Other Missouri River markets usually reported best lambs from \$9.50 down, and some on the Denver market at \$9.50 were off of wheat pastures. Good-to-choice slaughter ewes at Chicago made \$4 to \$4.50, and at "River" markets sales

were usually from \$4.25 down. Good-to-choice yearling wethers scored \$7.75 to \$8.75 at Chicago.

Not many feeding lambs have been available at Chicago, but Omaha has been reporting many sales of fed westerns going to feeder buyers at \$9 to \$9.40, and some Montanas scored \$8.85 to \$9. Medium feeder lambs sold at that market from \$8.50 down, good shorn feeding lambs making \$8. Omaha had feeding yearlings up to \$7.50, and at that point solid mouth breeding ewes went up to \$5.75, while some short term ewes cleared at \$3.75 to \$4.75. Good-to-choice range feeding lambs at Denver landed at \$8.75 to \$9.25, with best at \$9.35 to \$9.40.

WOOL IN LIMELIGHT; HIDES NOT SO ACTIVE

By H. W. FRENCH

THE WOOL SITUATION IS OF vital importance, due partly to the defense program, and stories in the press about wool never were so numerous before. Apparently everyone is interested in wool, and certainly the wool producer has improved his financial standing since last year and especially in recent months as prices rose suddenly and sharply. Outlook for wool in this country is very promising, although the price of wool in the United States may depend to a considerable extent on prices paid for imported wools.

Mill consumption of wool in the United States up to October was smaller than for the same period last year, but consumption of apparel wool in 1939, reported at 674,000,000 pounds, grease basis, was larger than any year recently, with the exception of 1935. Mill consumption of apparel wool late in 1940 and early in 1941 is expected to expand greatly because of the filling of government orders for clothing and blankets for the vast number of men under military training. From September, 1939, through March, 1940, mill consumption totaled around 365,000,000 pounds, and during this period imports of apparel wool totaled 115,000,000 pounds. The

latest figures, those as of September 1, on the supply of wool in the United States indicate some increase, but they may be considered small in relation to the probable domestic consumption during the next several months.

Wool supplies available to Great Britain and the United States are much greater than before the war and this may offset the stimulating influence of military needs. With the British blockade of most continental European countries, importers may be confined to Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Prospects for the manufacture of wool goods for civilian uses at present are uncertain, but there should be a greater volume of retail trade if there is an increase in the income of consumers. The domestic production of staple fiber rayon for 1939 was estimated at 53,000,000 pounds as against production of less than 5,000,000 pounds in 1935. There were 47,000,000 pounds imported into the United States in 1939. This product, suitable for blending with wool, is now much lower than the price of wool on a scoured basis.

American buyers have made large purchases of wool in Argentina and Uruguay, but the wool produced in these countries is chiefly medium and coarse wool, whereas requirements in the next several months will be for fine wools. This may mean greater wool imports from the Union of South Africa and Australia. Imports from October 1 to next April 1 are expected to total considerably above 175,000,000 pounds.

The national defense advisory commission has been increasingly concerned about the dwindling supplies and rising prices of domestic wool which have resulted from heavy military purchases and feels that at the present time the public interest makes necessary a suspension of the requirement that only domestic wool should be used in filling military orders for clothing and blankets. The War Department's order, it is expected, will check undue speculation in domestic wool, thereby protecting both the government and civilian consumers, and, in the long run, the interests of domestic wool growers themselves.

According to a report released by the

ROBERTS BRO . & ROSE

Live Stock Commission Co.

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HOGS

SHEEP

STOCK YARDS STATION

OMAHA, NEB.

New York wool top exchange, the United States Army late in October awarded contracts to mills calling for 8,515,000 yards of wool flannel shirting, 6,000,000 yards of light shade serge, 1,000,000 yards of dark serge, and 775,000 yards of elastique. Serge was purchased by the Army on September 3 contracts at \$2.42 to \$2.55 a yard, but future purchases may rise to \$2.85 a yard for similar material if latest bids received are any indication of the market. This is an estimated increase of 11.8 per cent. Flannel for shirting in September rose from \$1.36 to \$1.47 a yard, but bids recently released point to a yard cost of \$1.90, or a rise of 29 per cent.

The Pacific Wool Growers' Association announced the sale of 650,000 pounds of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho wool shortly before November 1 at good prices. Three-eighths grade moved slowly. Many owners concluded additional sales after the close of the auction. Grease prices for original bag fine and fine medium ranged from 32 to 37 cents. Graded fine wools brought 34 to 37 cents for territory, and 38 to 49 cents for valley clips. Graded half blood sold at 33½ to 43½ cents for territory. Graded valley wool at 46 to 49 cents equaled the top price paid at the association's Stockton, California, sale a few days earlier. Graded quarter blood made 35 to 40 cents for territory and 45 to 46 cents for valley clip. Low quarter blood and braid sold at 43 to 48 cents.

There was some adjustment in the wool market at Boston during the second week of November, with sales of domestic wool limited, while foreign wool of a fine type was active. A number of wool houses received inquiries for fine and half blood wools but bids generally were lower than holders were willing to accept. Sales were limited mostly to small lots of original bag fine territory and Texas wools urgently needed for immediate consumption. Prices in such deals were fully up to the levels of the previous week. Manufacturers and top makers apparently were not interested in purchasing domestic wools to cover later requirements. More interest was shown in offerings of Australian and South American wools, especially spot wools or wools which were expected to arrive in the near future.

Small lots of fine combed delaine wools were reported at 44 to 45 cents in the grease. Little demand was noted for graded three-eighths and quarter combed bright fleeces, but dealers held for 46 to 47 cents. Country packed lots of mixed three-eighths and quarter blood bright fleeces offered at 43 to 45 cents enjoyed little interest. Sales of original bag fine territory wools, mostly good French combed, were noted at \$1.03 to \$1.05, scoured basis. Original bag fine territory wools consisting mostly of average to short French combed brought \$1 to \$1.02. Medium grades of territory wool found a limited outlet at 87 to

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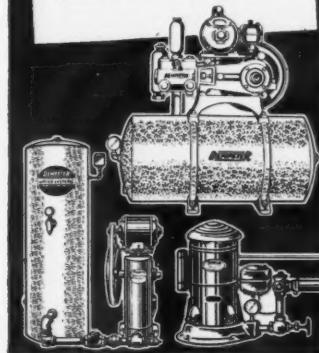
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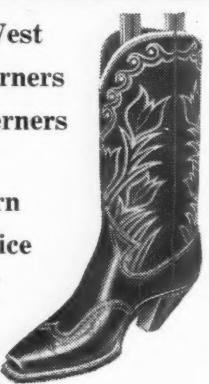


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90 cents for three-eighths blood and 80 to 84 cents for quarter blood combing wool. Twelve months' Texas wool in original bags made \$1 to \$1.05, and eight months' wool brought 89 to 92 cents.

OFFERINGS of hides showed a seasonal increase recently and the market was not so active. Buyers are somewhat uncertain as to the possible trend they may have to follow but at present do not show any disposition to operate at higher prices. National defense needs should be greater as more men come under military training, as shoes wear out more quickly in the army than when in the hands of the civilian who does so much less walking.

The market has displayed some weakness and some interests are being credited with three-quarters of a cent less on their take-off than a month ago. Others are refusing to accept lower bids in the anticipation of a better market in the future.

New York quotations as of November 15 were: native steers, 14½ cents; Colorado, 13½ cents; butt brands, 14 cents; branded cows, 13½ cents; and light native cows, 14 cents. As compared with the end of October, those quotations were unevenly ½ cent lower to ½ cent higher.

MARKET REPORTS PLUS

A FIVE-COUNTY SURVEY

By DAVID I. DAY

CATTLE PRICES IN CHICAGO AT mid-October sessions showed a strong demand for all better grading steers and yearlings regardless of whether receipts were extremely light or moderately heavy. There were days when light runs—as low as around 5,500 head—came in to be greeted by prices as high as had been paid on an average for a year or more. Other days saw receipts swell to 12,000 head or more, with the selling side quite undaunted and top prices of \$14 or over.

This strong demand for better cattle and a steady market on medium-to-good fed steers and short-feds was realized in the face of a couple of kosher holidays. On October 16, following a period of undersupply of better long-fed cattle and resultant good prices, the reverse seemed to be true. While steers and yearlings selling above \$13 remained about in line with the few previous days, trading was visibly less active. The bulk of the grassers, short-feds, and good steers sold as much as 25 cents lower. The very best heifers were about steady, some a little lower. Cows, canners, and cutters were a little lower mostly. Bulls and calves were weak to 25 cents lower, stockers and feeders remaining steady.

On October 19, a check-up revealed that the day's market and the five previous days of the week had brought the average steer price for the week up to \$11.90. Only one other week in a decade

had averaged higher. The insufficient number of long-feds had driven the top prices to a record for nearly three years. In fact, all grades of steers went to new high levels for a considerable period, but a reaction had set in on all but the top grades, so many came to this day no better than steady with a week earlier.

The hog average for the week was \$6.40 at Chicago—highest in five weeks—and this was accomplished despite the highest receipts since early in the summer. The week closed with prices mostly steady to slightly lower, with hog quality high and prices of pork to consumers low enough greatly to increase consumption throughout the country. The fat lamb prices in the Windy City for the week closing October 19 showed very small change. Native lambs got as high as \$9.50, westerns went to \$9.25, with some Colorado fed lambs selling at \$9.15. Medium kinds sold mostly at \$8 to \$8.75, with culs going at \$7.75 and below. The demand for feeding lambs was broad, as before, with prices firm. A new high for 1940 came about the middle of the month when a load of 78-pound weight average sold at \$9.25. Others sold at \$8.75 and \$9, some feeding yearlings going at \$5.75, and a load or two of feeding ewes selling as low as \$3.50. Breeding ewes were in reasonable demand, with quite a few good-mouth Colorado stock bringing \$4.60.

I WAS particularly interested in the stocker and feeder situation as it prevailed in Kansas City and Sioux City for this week, since traveling in the fine feeding country of northern Illinois much of this time. There was evident interest among the farmers in this matter. At Sioux City at this time there appeared to be a fairly liberal supply, with little change in the class of animals received. On the whole, there seemed to be fewer heavier cattle and more calves and yearlings than had been the case, and the calf quality was somewhat improved. On the face of it, it seemed that calf prices had gone up a little; but, if quality be considered, there was not a lot of change.

A few outstanding bunches of Sioux City calves sold from \$12 to \$12.40, with whitefaces bulking at \$11.25 and \$11.75. Some nice heifer calves sold up to \$11, but they were few in number, only the best bettering \$10. Most of them sold around \$9.25 to \$9.50. Some just good whiteface heifers brought \$8.50 and a little above. A few yearlings went at \$10.50, but most of them found difficulty commanding more than \$9.50. A lot of whiteface medium grades was available at \$9, with medium-to-good Shorthorns available at \$7.50 to \$8.25, some plain kinds as low as \$7. A few yearling heifers suitable for short feeding brought \$8 and \$8.50, with medium-to-good kinds as low as \$7.25.

Feeder lambs seemed to be a little lower at Sioux City, with a top of \$8.75 for the week, bulking at \$8.50 to \$8.60, some weighty feeders going at \$8.25.

Farmers thought the quality not quite up to the week previous. There were very few ewes for sale. Yearling breeding ewes sold mostly around \$3.50 to \$4, with feeding ewes at \$3 to \$3.25.

At Kansas City, the supply of stockers and feeders appeared liberal, more than last week and more than the corresponding week of a year ago. Kansas grass cattle are mostly marketed by October 20, and after that time the range must be looked to for this class of cattle. Choice kinds sold at Kansas City up to \$10.65, some not quite so good at \$10 down to \$9, good-grade yearlings selling at \$8 to \$8.75, a few fleshy bringing up to \$10.25. Some very smooth, strictly good Shorthorn yearlings sold at \$8.50 on down according to quality, some selling at \$7. A few whiteface steer calves sold up to \$11.75, good-to-choice kinds mostly \$10.25 to \$11. Heifer calves went as high as \$10.25, mostly going, however, at \$9.25 to \$10.25, with varying grades selling on down to plainer kinds as low as \$6.75. The trend at Kansas City indicated a demand for the better quality cattle, with the tail-end kind hard to dispose of.

About the middle of the week ending October 26 in Chicago, the double trend of the steer market, of which signs had appeared on the surface often, became more pronounced, visible to the naked eye. Long-fed cattle of the choicer sorts soared to new highs while the medium-to-good kinds went lower. Practically all animals above the \$13 price range were from steady to 15 cents or more higher, with real top grades leading the way. The medium-to-good steers were as much as 25 cents lower. There seemed to be altogether too many ordinary steers present for the demand to absorb, and the heavier kinds were in poorest demand, suffering more in price. The very best steers sold at \$14.50, with the best heifers firmer, all other heifers weaker, beef cows, canners and cutters down, bulls and calves steady to a little weaker, stockers and feeders slow but about steady. This situation continued all week, with stockers and feeders gradually weakening for the week. The last of the kosher holidays weakened the veal market, but otherwise very little was mentioned in this connection.

The week brought a large supply of hogs to the Chicago market, the average price being \$6.30, most kinds off a little. This situation benefited consumers, as the wholesale pork prices registered a general reduction. Fat lambs were 25 cents to 40 cents higher when the week ended than they had been the weekend before, with sheep and yearlings strong and feeders firm. The top for the week — \$9.70 — was paid by city butchers for some really choice natives. Western lambs were not plentiful during the week, selling at \$9 to \$9.60 for the fat kinds. All week, feeder lambs were in broad demand at prices firm. The top was \$9.25. A few breeding ewes were

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moved at \$7, with old sheep reaching a top of \$4.50 on a Texas shipment.

At Sioux City, not a great number of stockers and feeders failed to move to farms with reasonable dispatch, although receipts were fairly liberal. Heavy cattle seemed scarcer than usual, but there were yearlings and calves of almost all qualities. A few choice calves moved at \$12.50, with most of the good whitefaces going at \$11 to \$12, with heifer calves up to \$10. Some extra nice heavy cattle sold at \$9.50 and better. Most of the yearlings went at prices under \$10. Most of the yearling animals averaged heavier than has been the case recently on this market. The bulk of the feeding lambs sold from \$8.50 to \$8.90, with other grades in fair proportion down to a few yearling breeding ewes at \$4 and \$4.50.

Country demand seemed fairly active at Kansas City for the week closing October 26, prices improving a bit as the week progressed. Good-to-choice yearling whitefaces were most in demand, farmers cheerfully paying up to \$10.65, most of the offering moving, however, at around \$10 and less. Strictly good Shorthorn yearlings sold at \$8 to \$8.50. Whiteface steer calves sold up to \$11.75, with heifer calves as high as \$10 and \$10.25. Everything on the feeder market seemed to move very well except good-to-choice fleshy yearlings of 600-to-800-pound weight, of which there were more present than the market called for.

NOVEMBER started off in Chicago with the best steers higher again. The week closing on the second of the month found the choice steer top at \$14.75. The plainer cattle continued to lose ground, so that the price range on this market was probably as wide as it has been in three years or more. All week, the highly finished steers were present only in limited numbers, however, with considerable movement in cattle selling

around \$13 with prices little changed, and up to \$13.75, with prices a little stronger. A lot of short-feds sold at \$10—much less than a week or so earlier. Otherwise the cattle market was pretty much in line; the farther down the line of quality, the more the prices were off. Hogs went off that week also as the dressed trade weakened. The average price on hogs for the week was only \$6.05. Fewer lambs were offered and the prices showed generally a decline of 25 cents to 40 cents.

Heavy rains in late October slowed down demand for feeder cattle in Kansas City, the market remaining virtually steady with the slow close of last week. Some holdover fleshy feeders moved to the country at \$9.50 to \$10.25 to receive a short feed and go back. Lower quality feeder cattle all week seemed in the midst of a dull trade, choice whiteface yearlings going out at around \$10, some good ones at around \$9, other fair yearlings selling as low as \$8.25. Strictly good Shorthorn yearlings sold at \$8.50, lower qualities on down to \$6 for some of the commoner ones. Whiteface steer calves sold up to \$11.50, with the bulk between \$10 and \$11. Weightier calves seemed in slacker demand, especially toward the close of the week. Fleshy feeding heifers sold in a few instances at \$8.75 and down as low as \$6.75 for plainer kinds. The continued rainfall and the impending national election indicated a light run of cattle the first days of November.

Around election time in Chicago, the steer top showed at around \$14.50, largely a paper proposition, as the market was in reality very slow, with the bulk of the cattle selling at prices no more than in line with the prices of a few days previous, often down to 25 cents lower. The strictly long-feds got a good reception purely because of the shortage in numbers. There was poor action on the bulk of steers. Heifers were unevenly steady to lower. Calves were about steady. The cheap kinds

were firmer. Stockers and feeders were very slow. Hogs rose in price a little with the market active, the best prices ranging from \$6.25 to \$6.50. There was a very brisk trade in lambs, too, best prices running from \$9.25 to \$9.85, the extreme top going for some native loads. About the best at the time on western fat lambs was \$9.35. There were periods of slight upturns, but this situation prevailed while election news was hot, improving somewhat before the close of the week. A new steer top of \$14.80 was reached. About November 7, comment was general that cattle quality was showing an improvement. There were few real fancy cattle, however, just a definite let-up on the marketing of plain grassy kinds and an increase in the receipts of good-to-choice varieties.

Cooler weather, higher wholesale pork prices, and slightly fewer hogs at Chicago brought a certain amount of price recovery the first ten days of November, top prices running from \$6.40 to \$6.50. The lamb market tended to slow down gradually; but, on Saturday after election, \$9.60 was paid for some native lambs by city butchers. A good many feeding lambs reached the city at this time and were in reasonably active demand, the extreme top of the entire week being \$9.35 for some 61-pound Montanas.

The trends at other Corn Belt markets the first ten days of November, so far as observed, were in step with those in the big town and at all markets; steer receipts around Armistice Day were small and there was only a fair trade. Indications appeared of a further strengthening of the hog market and everywhere lambs enjoyed a comparatively strong steady trade. Natives and fed westerns shared alike in the market strength. Feeding lambs started off stronger, selling as high as \$9.40.

Hardly had the holiday flags been lowered, however, until snow, sleet, and extreme cold made themselves felt on the market. Hogs were driven to market in larger numbers, noticeably in Chicago but not so noticeably elsewhere. In fact, some of the markets handled fewer hogs than the week before had averaged. Demand for hogs was rather broad and pressure of receipts lowered the market mostly no more than 10 cents. With the receipts largest since last spring, Chicago saw a top of \$6.35. Lamb trade continued brisk, with city butchers paying as high as \$9.75 for natives and packers going up to \$9.65 for some fed westerns. Feeding lambs were in excellent demand, with some few bringing \$9.40, most of them going, nevertheless, at \$8.25 to \$8.75.

From Armistice Day to mid-November, there was a slow trade on steers; a big run of cattle faced buyers most of the time, sellers holding fast against lower bids. As usual this month, the best long-feds showed very little price change, the top running around \$14.75. It was noticeable, too, that, although some days numbers increased, the total

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RESERVE CHAMPION BULL bred by Baca Grant \$2,000 TOP Bull of SALE bought by Jose Sustacha

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CHAMPION FEMALE WHR Velma Domino 3d

Shown by James Stead, Reno, Nev.
Sired by WHR Royal Domino 70th.

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tonnage decreased, due to the shortage of heavy weight cattle. Large receipts weakened hog prices and to some extent adversely affected the lamb prices. It is believed that for some time, however, there will be slight change in hogs and lambs, that feeding lambs will remain about steady, and that the most dependable outlet in the cattle market will be for baby beef type yearlings and for the cream of the long-fed heavy steers.

A LITTLE survey of five Illinois counties may be of some interest to readers. Grundy County appeared to have a corn crop about 60 per cent of last year's, with a very good hay supply, a normal crop of oats—about the best harvested in that locality in some years. There seems to be plenty of silage stored. There are just a few more cattle on feed than has been the case for the past few years, both native stock and westerners. Herefords are by odds the predominant kind. Very few farmers go west for feeders, buying their requirements in Chicago, as a rule. The high price of feeder cattle is causing many to be more careful in their purchases.

Iroquois County has a fine lot of cattle feeders. The 4-H boys use a lot of range calves. The winners in recent shows at Watseka and across the state line at Kentland, Indiana, came from New Mexico. This year's corn crop in this county is very spotted—not more than a forty-five-bushel average, however.

Knox County has less cattle feeding this year. Cause: A very poor corn crop. A few nice commercial herds are found, but most of the animals on feed are westerns, mostly Herefords, some Shorthorns, some Angus. Farmers interviewed mostly got their cattle at Kansas City, some few at Omaha, some directly from the range.

Boone County seemed to have a bountiful supply of grains and all sorts of roughage. Some sheep are fed in the county.

So to a final checkup on Henderson County. The corn crop is good there, estimated at ten bushels an acre average under the 1939 crop. Hay and silage are plentiful. More resistance exists there than in most northern Illinois counties to the prevailing feeder prices. There are quite a few empty feed-lots. Some said they drove to Kansas City and Omaha and returned with trucks empty. In normal times, many of these farmers like to go into the Nebraska ranch country and buy feeder cattle.

CROP INSURANCE ON INCREASE

Latest reports show that more than 365,000 winter wheat growers are enrolled in the crop insurance program—the greatest participation of three years of operation. In the first year, participation was about 105,000; in the second year, about 305,000 winter wheat growers took out the insurance.

LIVESTOCK AT STOCK YARDS

RECEIPTS—	October		First Ten Months	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Cattle*	1,700,055	1,699,102	11,645,757	11,620,504
Calves	726,529	738,409	5,240,500	5,519,494
Hogs	3,113,165	2,458,437	27,174,616	21,794,041
Sheep	2,737,135	2,607,359	19,380,456	20,379,952
TOTAL SHIPMENTS†—				
Cattle*	959,871	905,762	5,078,308	4,989,949
Calves	364,337	364,193	2,178,999	2,275,552
Hogs	730,240	617,179	7,351,981	5,734,728
Sheep	1,668,729	1,519,681	9,665,985	10,304,076
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle*	622,578	569,248	2,653,460	2,551,406
Calves	185,903	174,079	765,634	740,826
Hogs	41,783	37,310	412,252	407,132
Sheep	890,088	692,528	2,846,589	3,027,540
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle*	968,135	893,070	8,014,806	7,835,584
Calves	506,595	461,620	4,464,366	4,433,021
Hogs	4,482,818	3,545,147	38,915,660	31,694,605
Sheep	1,734,137	1,584,615	14,468,471	14,383,531

*Exclusive of calves. †Includes stockers and feeders.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Nov. 15, 1940	Oct. 15, 1940	Nov. 15, 1939
Slaughter Steers—Ch. (1,100-1,500 lbs.)	\$12.75-14.25	\$13.25-13.90	\$ 9.25-10.75
Slaughter Steers—Good	10.50-12.75	11.00-13.25	8.50- 9.50
Slaughter Steers—Ch. (900-1,100 lbs.)	12.50-14.00	12.50-13.50	10.25-11.00
Slaughter Steers—Good	10.50-12.50	10.75-12.50	8.75-10.00
Slaughter Steers—Med. (750-1,300 lbs.)	8.25-10.50	8.00-11.00	7.75- 9.00
Fed Young Steers—Gd.-Ch. (750-900 lbs.)	10.25-13.50	10.75-13.00	9.75-11.25
Heifers—Good-Choice	10.00-12.75	10.75-12.50	9.75-11.00
Cows—Good	6.25- 7.75	7.00- 7.50	6.25- 6.75
Vealers—Good-Choice	9.50-11.50	10.50-12.00	9.50-10.50
Calves—Good-Choice	7.75- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	7.50- 8.50
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Gd.-Ch.	8.75-11.00	9.00-11.25	8.00-10.50
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med.	6.75- 8.75	6.75- 9.00	7.00- 8.25
Hogs—Medium Weights (200-240 lbs.)	5.95- 6.15	6.50- 6.75	6.15- 6.35
Lambs—Good-Choice	9.35- 9.60	9.25- 9.50	9.15- 9.45
Yearling Wethers—Good-Choice	8.00- 8.50	7.40- 8.00	7.25- 8.15
Ewes—Good-Choice	4.00- 4.65	3.50- 4.50	3.50- 4.50

CHICAGO WHOLESALE WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—	Nov. 15, 1940	Oct. 15, 1940	Nov. 15, 1939
Steer—Choice (700 lbs. up)	\$19.50-21.00	\$19.00-20.00	\$14.50-15.50
Steer—Good	16.50-19.50	17.00-19.00	13.50-14.50
Steer—Choice (500-700 lbs.)	19.00-21.00	18.50-20.00	15.00-17.00
Steer—Good	16.00-19.50	17.00-19.00	13.50-15.50
Yearling Steer—Choice	19.00-20.50	18.50-20.00	16.50-17.50
Yearling Steer—Good	16.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	15.50-16.50
Cow—Commercial	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00	11.00-12.50
Veal and Calf—Choice	14.00-17.00	13.00-18.00	15.00-16.00*
Veal and Calf—Good	13.00-15.00	12.00-16.50	14.00-15.00*
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—			
Lamb—Choice (all weights)	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	15.50-17.00†
Lamb—Good	12.50-16.00	13.50-16.00	14.50-16.00†
Ewe—Good	6.50- 7.50	7.00- 8.00	6.50- 7.50
FRESH PORK CUTS—			
Loins—8-12 lb. average	14.50-15.50	17.50-18.50	12.50-13.50

*55 pounds down. †Veal.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

	Nov. 1, 1940†	Oct. 1, 1940	Nov. 1, 1939	5-Year Aver.
Frozen Beef	34,815,000	25,614,000	37,496,000	45,106,000
Cured Beef*	13,240,000	10,689,000	11,746,000	15,851,000
Lamb and Mutton	3,823,000	3,411,000	3,499,000	3,276,000
Frozen Pork	68,740,000	86,098,000	63,608,000	55,119,000
Dry Salt Pork*	44,377,000	57,366,000	43,449,000	37,769,000
Pickled Pork*	185,167,000	185,750,000	165,598,000	184,377,000
Miscellaneous	53,080,000	57,557,000	57,519,000	56,181,000
Total Meats	403,242,000	426,485,000	382,915,000	397,679,000
Lard	222,259,000	235,890,000	68,738,000	62,266,000
Frozen Poultry	114,625,000	90,842,000	79,228,000	78,255,000
Creamery Butter	104,673,000	128,087,000	128,111,000	129,515,000
Eggs (case equivalent)	7,343,000	9,777,000	6,498,000	6,942,000

*Cured or in process of cure. †Subject to revision.

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

WESTERN RANGES ON NOVEMBER 1 had a good supply of range feed, with the best late fall and winter feed prospects in several years, according to the Denver regional office of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Livestock continued in good to very good condition.

Details by states are summarized:

Arizona.—Ranges generally good; water supply ample; stock in good condition; northern area lambs unusually heavy.

California.—New growth green feed well started; hay and supplemental feeds abundant in valley areas at low prices; stock in excellent condition.

Colorado.—Range and pasture feeds fair to good; hay and feed generally adequate except in San Luis Valley and

middle mountain area; stock in good condition; some local demand for breeding stock.

Idaho.—Range feed best since 1930; hay and other feeds plentiful; cattle and sheep in very good condition.

Kansas (western).—Pastures declined in October; improved winter wheat pasture and large forage crop; stock in good condition; active demand for cattle for pasture and some restocking.

Montana.—Range and pasture feeds generally very good; stock water low in local areas; hay and feed ample, but few local areas short; stock in good finish; tendency increase cattle holdings; good local demand for breeding ewes.

Nebraska.—Range and pasture feeds improved; range feed well cured and some new feed; conditions spotted and fair to good; wheat furnished some pasture; hay crop short in some sections; cattle in good flesh; fall movement early and cattle sold fairly close some areas.

Nevada.—Fall and winter feed prospects good; stock in very good condition; hay and other feeds generally ample.

New Mexico.—Some lower ranges and plains areas of east suffered feed shortage; normal in other sections; stock water low some places; stock in good flesh; cattle in dry areas under usual weights; cattle sold close in dry areas and local demand light; most lambs sold.

North Dakota.—Range and pasture feeds best since 1935; feed production ample; no acute stock water shortage; stock in very good condition; shipments range average to heavy; tendency build up numbers in west and central areas.

Oklahoma.—Pastures and ranges declined but best in years; feed plentiful in east, short in west; rains improved wheat pasture prospects except in northeast; rain needed for subsoil; cattle generally good condition.

Oregon.—Ranges above average and prospects best in years; cattle and sheep in very good condition; hay and feeds ample.

South Dakota.—Pastures and ranges fair to good; winter ranges good in

"Don" Cunningham

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SIOUX CITY-- HOME MARKET FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST

northwest; fair to good in other West River sections; hay and feed plentiful northwest and west; fair to good elsewhere; stock in very good condition; tendency increase holdings; feed plentiful.

Texas.—Winter range prospects generally good, except poor in northwest Panhandle; winter wheat pastures poor in Panhandle; feed crops generally good; stock better than average; cattle and calf shipments smaller than last fall; sheep and lamb shipments heavy; lambs heavier than usual; sheep section range prospects favorable.

Utah.—Lower and intermediate ranges favored by weather; fall and winter ranges fair to good; generally ample stock water; hay and feed ample except in local areas; stock in good condition.

Washington.—Best November range condition since 1927; stubble and field feeds very good; hay and other feeds more than ample; stock very good condition.

Wyoming.—Range feeds generally good except southwestern, central, and south central areas dry during summer; good growth grass after fall rains; stock water low local areas; hay and winter feed fair to very good; stock in good condition.

There was little change in the generally good condition of livestock and range forage during the first half of November, except for the storm November 9-12 in the northern Great Plains and east of the Rockies. Range feed was covered with snow in some parts of the storm area but feed supplies are generally ample.

The storm with subzero temperatures covered much of Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas. Livestock was in good condition and came through the storm very well with only a slight shrinkage in condition. Livestock losses were light and confined mostly to local areas in the Dakotas. The moisture from the snow was beneficial to wheat pastures in Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas, and livestock on these pastures came through very well. There was some loss of turkeys in the Dakotas and Nebraska.

BULLETINS IN BRIEF

THE LATEST ESTIMATE OF THIS year's production of corn is set at 2,433,525,000 bushels by the Agricultural Marketing Service. This yield is under last year's 2,619,137,000 bushels but above the ten-year 1929-38 average of 2,299,342,000 bushels. It is an increase of 82,000,000 bushels over the estimate of a month ago. The figures relate to acreage of corn grown for all purposes; yield of corn per acre is estimated at 28.2 bushels, as compared with 29.5 bushels in 1939. The total wheat production—spring and winter—is estimated at 792,332,000 bushels, compared with 754,971,000 bushels last year. Oats production is estimated at 1,218,273,000 bushels, compared with 937,215,000 bushels last year; barley production,

308,021,000 bushels, compared with 276,298,000 bushels; rye, 37,452,000 bushels—below the 1939 production of 39,249,000 bushels. Estimate of soybean production is reduced to 79,198,000 bushels—a decrease of 2,343,000 bushels from the figure of a month ago and comparing with 87,409,000 bushels harvested last year.

FOOD MODERATELY UP

A "moderate" increase in food costs during 1941 is expected by the Department of Agriculture. Most likely to

increase are meats, dairy and poultry products, some fruits, and vegetables. The department said that factors operating to boost prices include improved consumer demand as a result of the defense spending program; prospect for increased government purchases of food and clothing for the armed forces; and indications that 1941 crop production may be smaller than in 1940. The department predicted that prices of those farm commodities largely dependent on world markets, such as cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice, some fats and oils, probably would not be very different in 1941

New Chart Tells Vitamin Story

VITAMINS

Common Foods as Sources of Vitamins



SELECTED SERVING SIZE Portion	A		B		C [†]	D
	Thiamine (Micrograms)	Riboflavin (Micrograms)	Nicotinic Acid (Micrograms)	Ascorbic Acid (Milligrams)		
4oz	6885	389	3343	35.5	*	35
4oz	*	659	1980	7.8		
4oz	743	515	2603	19.8		
4oz	*	373	907	3.7		
4oz	*	280	439	9.0		
4oz	67	227	294	8.4	*	
4oz	*	357	397			
4oz	*	310	414	16.2		
4oz	*	1602	344	11.0		
4oz	*	164	166			
3/2oz	150	225				5
1/2 TSP	4440					0 629
1/2 oz (1 egg)	375	44	177	3.3	0	8
7oz	248	82	382	1.0	2.5	4
1/2 oz	231	0			0	11
1oz	*	120	36			
1/2 oz	375	8	120			
1/2 oz	0	131			0	
3/2oz	60	28	71		4.5	
3/2oz	50	76	113		41.3	
3/2oz	206	46	105		8.5	
3/2oz	0	51	120		32.8	
1oz (1/2 oz)	563	54	234		1.2	
3/2oz	18750	82	393		50.0	
3/2oz	30	116	72		9.8	
3/2oz	1125	52	48		22.5	
3/2oz	750	420	300		17.5	
3/2oz	3188	66	153		3.3	
3/2oz	38	168	180		28.8	

* Not determined but present in small amount. [†] A portion of the vitamin C is destroyed in cooking. [§] Evaporated milk diluted with an equal amount of water has the same value as pasteurized milk.

- (1) Thiamine: 1 microgram = $\frac{1}{3}$ International Unit.
- (2) Riboflavin: 1 microgram = $\frac{1}{3}$ Sherman-Bourquin Unit.
- (3) Ascorbic Acid: 1 milligram = 20 International Units.

This chart shows at a glance the importance of meat as a rich source of essential vitamins. It gives graphically the recent important findings of Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, of the University of Wisconsin. He found, in studying the B vitamins, that meat is the richest source of these important factors—thiamine (B¹), riboflavin (B²), and nicotine acid. Thiamine stimulates the appetite, aids in the utilization of starches and sugars, and prevents beriberi. Riboflavin is necessary for normal functioning of body cells, protects against certain nervous disorders and a type of eye inflammation. Nicotinic acid prevents and cures pellagra. The chart also shows the importance of liver as a source of vitamin A, which increases general body resistance and protects against night blindness and a severe eye inflammation. Chart prepared by National Live Stock and Meat Board.

from 1940. . . . The cost of living of wage earners' families in the United States, after declining for two months, rose 0.5 per cent from August to September, according to a monthly survey. Increased costs of all the major items of the wage earners' budgets caused this rise.

BELDEN PHOTO

Belden's picture on the cover of our October issue—a string of whitefaces at the feed-trough—was taken at the Snyder Brothers Ranch at Lovell, Wyoming. Belden cattle were the subjects. In fact, most of Belden's heifer calves have been bought by Snyder Brothers in recent years. Charles J. Belden operates the Pitchfork Ranch, Pitchfork, Wyoming. Perhaps most of the pictures that readers have seen on PRODUCER covers were taken somewhere on the Pitchfork Ranch. There Belden has found the settings to portray the grandeur of the West so well that he has earned national renown.

1,000 AT WHR SALE

Filling to capacity the seating space in the Wyoming Hereford Ranch sales barns in Cheyenne, Wyoming, more than 1,000 cattlemen gathered for the sale of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch recently. They paid an average of \$810 for sixty-three head of bulls and heifers. The top ten head averaged \$1,926. Twenty-eight bulls averaged \$933. Twenty-eight bred heifers averaged \$695. Six open heifers

averaged \$775. The top bull brought \$3,000 for WHR Signature 15th, a two-year-old son of WHR Flashy Onward and out of WHR Fruitful 1st by WHR Princeps Domino, 45th.

RECORD SHOW ENTRY EXPECTED

Stockmen and farmers from thirty-six states and Canada have listed entries for the 1940 International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards November 30 to December 7. According to Manager B. H. Heide, it is anticipated that, when a final tally of entries is completed, a record entry will have been registered. The first half of the week will be chiefly devoted to naming the prize winners in the different breed contests; the latter three days will be featured by sales of these prize meat animals, which will be sold at auction both on the hoof and in carcasses.

DRY FARMING IS ANCIENT

"Dry farming, although relatively new in the United States," says Carl C. Taylor of the Department of Agriculture, "is of great antiquity. Great nations have been built in semi-arid areas—in China, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine, and Mexico. But wherever civilizations were built in such areas there was a constant struggle to conserve and develop water resources. Irrigation is, therefore, also of great antiquity. It began in this country about 1880, just at the time when the west-

ward migration of population began flowing into the semi-arid regions. Where it has been developed successfully, migrants have built permanent homes and fairly stable systems of agriculture. Where it has not developed as a substitute for or as a supplement to dry farming, the population is still migrating and agriculture is not yet stable."

PUBLIC LANDS EARNINGS

Public lands in fifty-three federal grazing districts under the Taylor Grazing Act earned approximately \$800,000 in fees during the fiscal year. Of the amount collected from the 20,000 licensees, half will be paid by the United States Treasury to the states in which the grazing districts are located, one-fourth will be allotted to the Grazing Service for range improvements, and the remaining one-fourth is retained by the Treasury. Nearly 12,000,000 head of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats used the federal range during the year under federal licenses.

HOG NUMBERS DECLINE IN MANY COUNTRIES

HOG NUMBERS IN MANY COUNTRIES of Europe and in the United States are expected to be smaller by the end of 1940 as compared with a year earlier, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture.

This development is seen as resulting from the heavy slaughter anticipated in European countries and in Canada this fall and a 10 per cent decrease in United States inspected slaughter in the 1940-41 hog marketing year. Reductions in hog numbers had not been excessive except possibly in the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. The reduction in European hog numbers will be much larger in the hog marketing year beginning October 1, 1940, than it was in 1939-40 if the naval blockade is maintained.

Five European countries, normally on an export basis showed a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the same date of 1939, whereas there was an increase of 10 per cent in four importing countries. The increase was almost entirely within present German territory. Feed-stuffs are becoming scarcer in those countries of northern and western Europe heavily dependent on imports, and continued heavy slaughter is to be expected.

Hog numbers in important non-European pork-exporting countries, especially the United States and Canada, continued to be above average in the spring and summer of 1940.

There is little prospect under present conditions for an increase in United States exports of pork in 1940-41, but domestic consumer demand is expected to be well maintained, federal experts report.

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